

ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS: U.S. HISTORY.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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Analytical Question Series.

No. 2.

HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS AND THOSE
PREPARING TO TEACH.

COMPLETE WITH ANSWERS.

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Analytical Question Series.
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREFACE.

THIS new QUESTION BOOK ON HISTORY OF UNITED STATES has been prepared for TEACHERS. It is also adapted for the use of schools where a compact general review of the whole subject is desired. The answers have been written out in full and complete statements, and have been separated from the body of the questions with a view of facilitating and enforcing the most profitable study of the subject. Each group of ten or more questions should be proposed to one's self as an object of study and thought, before reference is made to the answers. *Indeed, each question should be weighed and considered, and the answer sought in some standard text-book before the answer herein set down is considered.* In this way both the student's memory and judgment are tested and improved. The comparison of the statements in the text-books and the more compact answers set down in this work will be an excellent training.

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HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRD GRADE.

I. INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS.

1. What threefold division of United States history may be made?
2. What was the most remarkable event in each of these periods?
3. Who first discovered America?
4. What connection has American with European history?
5. What may be said of prehistoric America?
6. Where are defensive earthworks found?
7. Where are mounds to be found?
8. In what part of America are there ruins of temples, aqueducts, bridges and roads?
9. Are there any Indian traditions as to the origin of these structures?
10. Into what six epochs may the history of the United States be divided?
11. To which of these epochs does the Landing of the Pilgrims belong? The admission of Tennessee as a state? The discoveries of Capt. John Smith? The Battle of Bunker Hill? The Battle of Gettysburg?

12. To what nation belongs the credit of the first discoveries ?

13. Who were the Northmen ? The Vikings ?

14. Where do we read of voyages to Vinland ?

15. What is the explanation of these accounts ?

16. What great things were going on in Europe about the time of Columbus ?

17. For what were Spain and Portugal famous at this time ?

18. What great sea was then famous for commerce ?

19. How was trade then carried on with India and China ?

20. When and by whom was the west coast of Africa explored ?

21. When did the mariner's compass come into use ?

22. What was the early history of Columbus ?

23. What were the opinions current in his time as to the shape of the earth ?

24. How did he purpose to reach India, and what was the supposed distance ?

25. How did he purpose to prove his theory ?

26. To whom did Columbus first set forth his views ?

27. What part in the story does the King of Portugal play ?

28. To what court did Columbus next apply ?

29. Why did he not then receive aid ?

30. What queen finally listened to Columbus ?

II. EPOCHS OF HISTORY.

31. In the three-fold division of the history of the United States, what is the extent of the period of discovery and settlement ?

32. What is the extent of the period of the establishment of the Union ?

33. What is the period of the development of the Union?

34. If the history of the United States be divided into six epochs, what is the period of discovery and settlement?

35. What is the extent of the period of the development of the English colonies?

36. What event marks the beginning of this epoch?

37. What event marks the end of this epoch?

38. What is the extent of the third epoch—the Revolutionary War?

39. What event marks the beginning of this epoch?

40. What event marks the end of the epoch?

41. What is the extent of the fourth epoch—the development of the states?

42. What event marks the beginning of this epoch?

43. What event marks the end of this epoch?

44. What is the extent of the fifth epoch—the Civil War?

45. What event marks the beginning of this epoch?

46. What event marks the end of this epoch?

47. What is the extent of the sixth epoch—Reconstruction and national expansion?

48. What event marks the beginning of this epoch?

49. In the three-fold division of American history, what is the title of the first period?

50. When and with what great event does this period begin?

51. The establishment of what commonwealth marks the end?

52. What is the title of the second of the three great periods?

53. With what war does this period open?

54. What treaty marks the close of this period?

55. What is the title of the last of these three periods?
 56. Who was president at the beginning of this period?
 57. Of how many states does the Union now consist?
 58. Name the greatest event in the first period.
 59. What was the most decisive event in the second period?
 60. What is the most important event in the third period?
-

FIRST EPOCH.

III. THE EARLIEST DISCOVERIES.

61. Why is America called the New World?
62. Was Columbus the first to discover America?
63. What ground is there for belief in a previous discovery by Norsemen?
64. How do historians regard the accounts?
65. What interest attaches to the Old Tower at Newport, Rhode Island?
66. How is Columbus to be regarded in relation to the so-called discoveries by the Northmen?
67. When, and from what place, and with how many vessels, did Columbus sail on his first voyage of discovery?
68. How did Queen Isabella show her interest in the enterprise?
69. By whom were the expenses borne?
70. What three vessels constituted the fleet?
71. What were the chief incidents of the voyage?
72. How did the sailors regard the trade winds?
73. What signs of land were seen?

74. What evidences of greatness did Columbus manifest during the voyage?

75. Give the date of Columbus's landing on the shores of the New World?

76. What was the name of the island on which he landed?

77. What did Columbus suppose he had discovered?

78. Give an account of Columbus's return.

79. What subsequent voyages did Columbus make?

80. Did Columbus ever reach the mainland?

81. Did Columbus ever realize the grandeur of his discovery?

82. Why was the continent named America?

83. What was the object of John Cabot's first voyage?

84. What part of the coast did he explore?

85. What was the date of Cabot's discovery?

86. What country did Cabot think he had reached?

87. What discoveries were made by Sebastian Cabot? When?

88. What celebrated voyage was made by Vasco de Gama? When was this?

89. What was the importance of this discovery?

90. When and by whom was the world first circumnavigated?

91. Give the details of his voyage.

92. What facts were made evident by this voyage?

93. Who was Ponce de Leon, and what did he discover?

94. When and by whom was the Pacific ocean discovered; by whom and why named?

95. What four European nations took part in the exploration of what is now the United States?

96. What part of the continent did each explore?

97. What three things did Columbus hope to accomplish by his later voyages?

98. What was the character of the natives found by the first discoverers?

99. Why were they called Indians?

100. What tribes of Indians live along the Atlantic coast?

IV. SPANISH EXPLORATIONS.

101. When and by whom was Mexico discovered?

102. At what point did he land?

103. Who was the great king of Mexico at this time?

104. Give an account of the conquest of Mexico by Cortez.

105. What were the characteristics of the civilization of the Mexicans?

106. When did Mexico become a Spanish province.

107. How long did it remain so?

108. What further conquests did Cortez make?

109. What finally became of the natives of the West India Islands?

110. When and by whom was Peru subdued?

111. Give an account of the discoveries of Narvaez.

112. Who was De Soto and what was his object?

113. Give an account of his expedition.

114. From what did California receive its name?

115. What was the extent of the Spanish possessions in North America at the close of the 16th century?

116. What other portions did they claim by right of discovery?

117. How accurate was the geographical knowledge at that time?

V. THE FRENCH EXPLORATIONS.

118. When and by whom were the first French explorations?

119. What part of the continent did he reach?

120. Give the extent of his explorations.

121. Were his discoveries original?

122. What name did he apply to the country, and to what was the name afterward confined?

123. When and by whom was the St. Lawrence discovered?

124. When and by whom was the next French voyage of discovery?

125. Give the history of the colony of Port Royal.

126. When and by whom was the second exploration of the St. Lawrence?

127. When and where was the first permanent French settlement in Canada?

128. When, and by whom, and under what circumstances was the discovery of Lake Champlain?

129. Give an estimate of the work of Champlain.

130. When, by whom, and with what object was the Mississippi Valley first explored?

131. Name some of these Jesuit explorers and give their exploits.

132. From whom did Louisiana get its name?

133. What was the extent of the French explorations at the end of the 17th century?

VI. ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS.

134. What was Frobisher's object, and how did he expect to accomplish it?

135. Who was Sir Francis Drake?

136. Who was Sir Humphrey Gilbert?

137. When and where did Sir Walter Raleigh first attempt to found a colony?

138. Give an account of Raleigh's second attempt at colonization.

139. What was the result of this attempt?

140. What territory was granted to the London Company?

141. What important settlement was made under the auspices of this company?

142. What grant was made to the Plymouth Company?

143. What was the nature of the charters granted to these companies?

144. What industrial mistake was there in the organization of the Jamestown Colony?

145. When did the Dutch take part in explorations?

146. Who was Henry Hudson? for what remarkable?

147. What claim based on Hudson's discoveries did the Dutch make?

148. What name did they give to their claim?

149. When did the Dutch settle New Amsterdam?

VII. SUMMARY OF EXPLORATIONS.

150. To what part of North America did Spain confine her explorations and settlements?

151. Where were the only Spanish settlements in the United States?

152. What was the extent of the French claim, and where were their first settlements?

153. What was the extent of the English claims and settlements?

154. What territory was claimed by the Dutch? Where was their first settlement?

155. Show how these claims overlapped.

156. What two centuries of exploration had there been?

157. What one century of settlement?

158. What five permanent settlements were made in the beginning of the 17th century?

SECOND CENTURY.

VIII. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH COLONY.

159. Name the thirteen English colonies.

160. In what respect had each of these a separate history?

161. Which of these are the New England Colonies?

162. What is to be said of Maine and Vermont?

163. Which was first settled, and which last?

164. What was the character of the Virginia colonists?

165. What was the nature of their trials?

166. Who was Captain John Smith?

167. Who were Pocahontas and Powhatan?

168. How did the London Company regard their colony?

169. What two things did the company desire of the colonists?

170. When did Lord Delaware and his fleet arrive?

171. Who was the first governor of Virginia, and how did he rule?

172. Where was the first Virginia Assembly organized?

173. Why is this important?

174. When was slavery first introduced into the colonies?

175. Who first called North Virginia New England?

176. When and where was the landing of the Pilgrims?

177. What had the Plymouth Company to do with this settlement?

178. What form of government had the Pilgrims?

179. What was the character of the Pilgrims?

180. Give an account of their sufferings.

181. What were their relations with the Indians?

182. Who was Samoset? Massasoit? Canonicus?

183. Who was first governor of the Plymouth colony?

184. When was this colony united with Massachusetts Bay Colony?

185. When was Massachusetts Bay Colony settled?

186. Who was the first governor of this colony?

187. Who was Roger Williams?

188. Under what circumstances was Rhode Island settled?

189. When was the union of the New England Colonies made, and of what settlements was it formed?

190. What was the object of this league?

191. Who was King Philip? What was the cause of the war called by his name?

192. When did this war begin?

193. What was the result of this war?

194. When did New England become a royal province?

195. Who was the first royal governor of New England?

196. Give an account of his rule.

197. Who was the second royal governor?

198. How long did Massachusetts continue a royal province?

199. What trouble was caused by the Quakers?

200. When and what was the "Salem Witchcraft" delusion?

201. What two colonies were in their early history united with Massachusetts?

202. What two men obtained a grant of the land between the Merrimac and the Kennebec River?

203. When do we first hear of Maine?

204. How did Massachusetts secure the territory of Maine?

205. When was Maine separated from Massachusetts?

206. What attitude was held by the feeble settlements of New Hampshire toward Massachusetts?

207. Name three important dates connected with New Hampshire.

208. What double claim was made to Connecticut?

209. Who was the first on the ground?

210. Show the connection of Massachusetts Bay Colony and of Plymouth Colony with the settlement of Connecticut.

211. What was the Pequod War?

212. How is Roger Williams connected with the history of Rhode Island?

213. When and how did the Pequod War end?

214. What three colonies were established within the limits of Connecticut?

215. What form of government had the New Haven colony?

216. What is remarkable in the government of the Connecticut Colony?

217. What became of the Saybrook Colony?

218. What change came over the government of the Connecticut colonies in 1662?

219. Explain how the three Connecticut colonies became two, and finally one.

220. What was the Charter Oak?
221. What event made the Charter Oak famous?
222. When and by whom was Rhode Island settled?
223. What ideas did Roger Williams impress upon the Rhode Island colonists?
224. Give an account of the origin of the government of the Rhode Island colony.
225. When did the Dutch first visit the Hudson River?
226. Under whose patronage were the first permanent settlements in New York made?
227. What two early settlements were made by the Dutch?
228. Fix the dates of these settlements.
229. When and for how much was the famous purchase of Manhattan Island?
230. Name the first and the last of the four Dutch governors.
231. When did the English take possession of Manhattan Island?
232. The name New Amsterdam was replaced by what name?
233. Give an account of the rule of the English governors.
234. What connection had New Jersey with New Netherlands?
235. When and where was the first permanent English settlement in New Jersey made?
236. What connection had Berkeley and Carteret with the history of New Jersey?
237. Account for East and West Jersey.
238. When was New Jersey united with New York and when did it become a separate royal province?

239. When and by whom was the first settlement made in Delaware?

240. Who first settled Pennsylvania?

241. Who was William Penn and for what was he famous?

242. When and by whom was Philadelphia founded?

243. What does the name Philadelphia mean?

244. How rapid was the growth of this colony?

245. Describe Penn's treaty with the Indians.

246. When and by whom was Maryland settled?

247. How did the Maryland charter differ from that of Virginia?

248. When and by whom were the Carolinas settled?

249. Explain the origin of North and South Carolina.

250. When and by whom was Georgia settled?

IX. INTER-COLONIAL WARS.

251. Give the names and dates of the four inter-colonial wars.

252. What was the main cause of these wars?

253. What part did the Indians take in the wars?

254. Which was the most important of these wars?

255. What great question was involved in the French and Indian War?

256. What was the extent of English and also of French territory at this time?

257. What was the disputed region?

258. What part had George Washington in this story?

259. Give an account of General Braddock.

260. When did Wolf capture Quebec?

261. What was the result of the French and Indian War?

262. What possessions did France cede to England?

263. What possessions did Spain cede to England?
264. What possessions did France cede to Spain?
265. What was the cost, to the colonists, of the French and Indian War?
266. What were the advantages to the colonists of the French and Indian war?
267. What was the population and which were the largest cities in the thirteen colonies?
268. What three forms of government were known among the colonies?
269. What three colonies had charter governments?
270. Which colonies had proprietary governments?
271. What three colonies at first under proprietary government and afterward became royal provinces?
272. In what respect had the colonists become Americans?
273. Which colony furnishes the first instance of a written constitution framed by the people?
274. Which colony furnishes "The first legal declaration of liberty of conscience ever adopted in America"?
275. What was the Grand Model?
276. What nine colleges were established during the colonial period?
277. What was the chief pursuit of the people?
278. What were some of the manufactures of this period?
279. When and where was the first printing-press set up in America?
280. When and where was the first newspaper established in America?
281. What were the usual modes of travel?
282. What were the flying machines between New York and Philadelphia?
283. Where was the first stage route?

284. What celebrated man perfected the post office of the colonies?

285. What was governor Berkeley's opinion of free schools and printing presses?

286. In what respects were the thirteen colonies alike?

287. What was the effect in America of the revolution of 1688?

X. BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION.

288. How loyal to Great Britain were the colonies at the close of the French and Indian war?

289. Under what conditions would this loyalty have continued?

290. How was this regarded by the wisest English statesmen of that time?

291. What was the attitude of King George III. and his counsellors?

292. What just reasons were there for the taxation of the colonies?

293. Into what two classes may the causes of the revolution be divided?

294. State the chief of the remote causes.

295. To what purport may William Pitt be quoted?

296. What was the direct cause of the Revolutionary War?

297. What was the maxim of the colonists?

298. How did the British government meet this cry?

299. What were the Writs of Assistance?

300. With what common law maxim did the colonists meet this?

301. What were the provisions of the stamp act?

302. What was intrinsically bad in the stamp act?

303. Upon what did the colonists base their objection?

304. Was the English Parliament of one mind on this question ?

305. How was the Stamp Act resisted ?

306. When was the Stamp Act repealed ?

307. What was the next act of Parliament ?

308. What was the Mutiny Act ?

309. What conflict was there between Parliament and the New York Assembly ?

310. What conflict between Parliament and the Massachusetts Assembly ?

311. What was the attitude of the Assemblies of the other colonies ?

312. Give the date and occasion of the Boston massacre.

313. Give an account of the Boston Tea Party.

314. What events brought the disaffection to a climax ?

315. Give the place, date and character of the first Continental Congress.

THIRD EPOCH.

XI. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

316. Give the date, place, and cause of the first battle of the Revolutionary War.

317. What was the result of this battle ?

318. Give the date and result of the battle of Bunker Hill.

319. When and where was the second Continental Congress, and what was accomplished thereby ?

320. Name two other important events of the year 1775.

321. Give in order the principal events of 1776.

322. How may the feelings of the Americans during this year be summed up?

323. What names were given to the two parties into which the colonists were divided?

324. What was the character of George III?

325. Give the dates of the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown.

326. What was the effect of these battles on the Americans?

327. What important town was now in possession of the British?

328. What event, called one of the decisive battles of the world, took place in this year?

329. Give the place, time, and importance of this event.

330. What brilliant action had preceded by two months the surrender of Burgoyne?

331. Why was the invasion of Burgoyne so significant?

332. Why did it fail?

333. Where did Gen. Stark gain renown?

334. What tragic event marks this period of the war?

335. What were his last and noble words?

336. Name the several advantages accruing to the Americans by the surrender of Burgoyne.

337. What was its effect in England and in France?

338. Where were the winter quarters of each army during the winter of 1777-78?

339. What were the peculiar trials of that winter?

340. Illustrate the extremity to which the army was reduced.

341. What was the Conway Cabal, so called, of this time?

342. What cheering features mark the spring of 1778?
343. What good news came from France?
344. Why did Howe evacuate Philadelphia?
345. What was the date and the result of the battle of Monmouth Court House?
346. What American general was court-martialed for his conduct at this battle?
347. Give the military position, July 4, 1778.
348. When was the celebrated Wyoming Massacre?
349. What was the character of the campaign of the year 1779?
350. What brilliant exploit belongs to the year 1779?
351. Who was the famous American naval hero of these times?
352. What was his celebrated exploit at this time?
353. What remarkable incident occurred during this battle?
354. What are the chief events of the year 1780?
355. Give the details of Arnold's treason.
356. What was Arnold's reward for his treachery?
357. What became of Andre?
358. Who were Andre's patriotic captors and how were they rewarded?
359. What was the supreme event of 1781?
360. What bold move by Washington fixed the fate of Cornwallis?
361. What part had the French in the closing incident of the war?
362. What was the effect of the surrender of Cornwallis?
363. How was the news received in Philadelphia?
364. What was the effect in England?
365. State the difficulties that still beset the United States.

366. Name two incidents illustrative of Washington's greatness.

367. Where was the British army from 1781 to 1783?

368. Give the final incidents of the close of the war?

369. What dates mark the beginning and the close of the revolutionary contest?

370. What kind of government had the colonies during the war?

371. What was the great defect of this form of government?

372. What was the popular feeling relative to the states and Congress?

373. What and where was Shay's Rebellion?

374. What was the great need of the hour?

375. How was a stronger and more national government secured?

376. When was our present Constitution adopted?

377. When did the government under the Constitution go into operation?

FOURTH EPOCH.

XII. DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATES.

378. What event and what date marks the beginning of this epoch?

379. When, where, and in what manner was this event celebrated?

380. What was the popular feeling toward Washington?

381. Where was he inaugurated?

382. How long was New York the capital, and what city succeeded to this honor?

383. When and where did the first Congress under the new Constitution meet?

384. What provision did the Constitution contain for its ratification?

385. What secured the intelligent adoption of the Constitution?

386. What great statesmen discussed the Constitution in writing?

387. What was "The Federalist"?

388. What states were the first to ratify the Constitution?

389. In which of the states was the opposition to the Constitution strongest?

390. Which states did not ratify the Constitution until after the new government was in operation?

391. How may the change into the new state of affairs be described?

392. In what respects was the national government to be like the state government?

393. What were some of the objections brought against the Constitution?

394. What were the chief difficulties that beset the new government?

395. Which was the most pressing and imperative business before Congress?

396. Who was fortunate enough to see the solution of this difficulty?

397. What was Hamilton's proposal in relation to the state debts?

398. What did he propose as to the continental currency?

399. What proposition gave rise to prolonged debate?

400. What were the two chief political parties at this time?

401. What may be said as to the number and influence of the Federalists?

402. What was the general position of the Federalists?

403. What was the general position of the anti-Federalists?

404. Show how the assumption of the debts of the states was connected with the location of the national capital.

405. When and where was the Whiskey Rebellion?

406. What was the occasion of this insurrection?

407. What two treaties were made during this period?

408. What European complication made trouble in this country? What was Washington's position?

409. Who were the leaders of the anti-Federalist or Republican party, and what measures did they oppose?

410. Who were the leaders of the Federalist party, and what relation did they hold to Washington's administration?

411. What act of Washington in 1800 has become unwritten law?

412. What shows how evenly the two parties were divided?

413. What state paper fitly closed Washington's public services?

414. Who was president and who vice-president from 1797 to 1801?

415. What was peculiar about this administration?

416. What was the chief thing that divided the two parties at this time?

417. What was the effect of Jay's treaty?

418. How did the president prevent war with France?

419. How did France treat this commission?

420. How was this received in America?

421. What was Pinckney's oft quoted maxim in relation to the trouble with France?

422. What were the Alien and Sedition laws?

423. How did the leading Republicans regard the Alien and Sedition laws?

424. How was the trouble with France finally settled?

425. For what was the year 1799 memorable?

426. Who was the third president of the United States; what was the period of his administration; and what was the most important event of that period?

427. Show the importance of the purchase of Louisiana.

428. State the connection between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton.

429. Give Burr's later history.

430. What invention makes Jefferson's administration memorable?

431. What difficulties with foreign nations occurred during Jefferson's administration?

432. What troublesome claim was made by England?

433. What was the Embargo Act?

434. Who was fourth president; what was the period of his administration, and by what great event was it marked?

435. What Indian difficulties were there during Madison's administration?

436. What was the cause of the second war with Great Britain?

437. Give the dates of the beginning and end of this war.

438. What unfortunate event marked the opening of the war?

439. What second reverse?

440. What naval victories offset the reverses by land during the year 1812?

441. What was the extent and result of these naval victories?

442. What was the American plan of campaign for the year 1813?

443. What was the date and character of Perry's victory?

444. What battle upon the land conspired with Perry's victory to virtually decide the war?

445. What instance of naval heroism was there during this year?

446. What important events occurred in 1814?

447. What battle occurred after the signing of the treaty of peace?

448. What was remarkable about this engagement?

449. What were the results of this second war with Great Britain?

450. Who was the fifth president; what was the period of his administration, and the greatest event that occurred during the period?

451. What great question now began to be a subject of violent discussion?

452. What six states were added to the Union in six successive years, 1816 to 1821?

453. What was the great question as to the admission of Missouri?

454. Show how the slavery question was one of vast importance.

455. What was the great and general question as to slavery, and what practical form did it take during Monroe's administration?

456. Who was the author and what were the provisions of the Missouri Compromise?

457. What celebrated invention gave a new impulse to the cotton industry?

458. What three great staples of the south were cultivated by slave labor exclusively?

459. What joyous event occurred 1824?

460. What important treaty was negotiated during the early part of Monroe's administration?

461. Who was the author of, and what was the Monroe Doctrine?

462. When and where was there a celebrated violation of this doctrine?

463. What second great question, other than the extension of slavery arose during Monroe's administration?

464. What effect had this question upon the Republican party?

465. Into what two divisions did the Republican party begin to split?

466. What two questions divided the Whigs and the Democrats?

467. What is a protective tariff?

468. What are internal improvements?

469. What is meant by the "Era of good feeling?"

470. During whose administration were free and slave states admitted alternately?

471. Which were the free and which the slave states?

472. What struggle showed that the "Era of good feeling" had come to an end?

473. The "Era of good feeling," was a calm between what two storms?

474. What attitude had the founders of the republic taken toward slavery?

475. What pro-slavery arguments were advanced during the debate on the admission of Missouri?

476. What was the anti-slavery argument?

477. How many states were there and what was the population at the fourth census, 1820?

478. Name two great leaders of the Whigs, and two of the Democrats.

479. Who was the sixth president; what his term of office, and what its most important event?

480. When was the Erie Canal opened?

481. What was the financial condition of the country during Adams's administration?

482. What may be said of the American system of protection at this time?

483. The death of what two ex-presidents occurred during this administration?

484. Who was the seventh president; what was his term of service, and what the most important event of his administration?

485. What was the character of Andrew Jackson?

486. What unfortunate official practice did he originate?

487. Show the radical character of this innovation.

488. What was the Nullification Act of South Carolina?

489. How did President Jackson meet this difficulty?

490. What great patriot came to the rescue?

491. What was Jackson's attitude towards the United States Bank?

492. What troubles were there with the Indians during Jackson's administration?

493. Who were the candidates of the two parties at the next presidential election?

494. What was the result of the election, and what did it mean?

495. Who was the eighth president; what was his term of service, and what was the chief event of that time?

496. In what respect did Van Buren's administration suffer from the doings of the preceding?

497. What important boundary question was agitated during his administration?

498. Who was the successful candidate at the next presidential election, and what did his election mean?

499. Who were respectively the ninth and tenth presidents, and what was their term of office?

500. What was the origin of the Mormon Problem?

501. What were the significant events of the Harrison-Tyler administration?

502. Give the history of the Annexation of Texas.

503. How was the Northwest Boundary Question settled?

504. What was the great question in the next presidential campaign, and how was it settled?

505. Who was the eleventh president; what his term of service, and what was the chief event of his administration?

506. What war was a legacy of the admission of Texas?

507. What was the ground of dispute between Texas and Mexico?

508. What three armies took part in the war with Mexico?

509. What was accomplished by General Taylor's army?

510. What work was assigned to General Kearney's army?

511. What was done by General Scott's army?

512. What was the date of the treaty of peace, and what was gained thereby?

513. Show how Texas became the "bone of domestic contention" in August, 1846.

514. What important discovery on the Pacific coast was made just at the close of the Mexican war?

515. Describe the excitement made by this discovery.

516. What three political parties appealed to the country in the fall of 1848, and what was the result of the election?

517. Who were the twelfth and thirteenth presidents; what was their term of service, and what was the chief event of this period?

518. In what respect was this administration like the one of eight years before?

519. What was the great political question of this administration?

520. What gave rise to the Free Soil party?

521. Show how California brought up the slavery question.

522. What two great statesmen advocated compromise?

523. What were the provisions of the Compromise of 1850?

524. What important bill became a law, Sept. 18, 1850?

525. Who were the great anti-slavery orators that opposed this bill?

526. What leading northern statesman supported it?

527. What was the effect of this law?

528. What was the population of the United States by the census of 1850?

529. What was the financial, industrial, and literary status of the Union in 1850?

530. What new educational institution became popular?

531. What noted American author had just died?

532. What other literary men had become prominent?

533. What works had made Hawthorne, Longfellow and Emerson famous?

534. What book, more widely read throughout the world than any other, appeared at this time?

535. Describe the effect produced by this great work.

536. What was the position of parties in the presidential election of 1852?

537. What was the result of the election?

538. Who was the fourteenth president; what was his term of office, and what was the chief event of his administration?

539. How was the Missouri Compromise overthrown?

540. What prominent statesman was the author of this bill, and what was his famous doctrine?

541. By whom was the Kansas-Nebraska bill strongly opposed?

542. In what way was the conflict transferred from Congress to the soil of Kansas and Nebraska?

543. What was the wish and hope of the Democratic party at the South?

544. What part did Missouri take in this contest, and what was the contest called?

545. What was the nature and result of this struggle?

546. What was the Gadsden Purchase?

547. What foreign treaty of this time was of great importance?

548. What was the effect of the abolition of the compromises of 1820, and 1850?

549. What great party had arisen out of the smaller Free Soil party?

550. What were the two parties in the presidential campaign, 1856, and who were the candidates?

551. Who was the fifteenth president, for what period did he serve, and what was the most remarkable event of his administration?

552. What was the character of Buchanan's administration?

553. What three events deepened the feeling upon the slavery question?

554. What point was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to the Dred Scott affair?

555. What was the effect of this decision upon the pro-slavery and also upon the anti-slavery party?

556. How was the Dred Scott Decision regarded at the north?

557. What is the chief offensive feature of the Fugitive Slave Law?

558. State the chief incidents of the John Brown Insurrection.

559. What was the chief issue in the presidential election of 1860?

560. Into what two factions did the Democratic party divide, upon what question, and who were the presidential nominees of each?

561. Who was the nominee and what was the platform of the Republican party?

562. What was the result of this great presidential contest?

563. What remarkable event followed the presidential election of 1860?

564. When and where was the government of the Confederate States of America formed?

565. Who were chosen as the chief officers of the Confederacy?

566. Was the secession of the south a sudden and unpremeditated movement?

567. Recapitulate the several attempts at compromise during the past forty years.

568. What was the pivot on which the question of secession or no secession was made to turn.

569. What attitude did the seceding states assume towards government property within their limits?

570. What was the attitude of the president, the cabinet, and Gen. Scott?

571. What startling event took place in Charleston Harbor?

572. What was the attitude of the national government and of the southern leaders toward the relief of Fort Sumter?

573. How many states were added to the Union from 1789 to 1861?

574. What three states were admitted during Washington's administration?

575. What two additional states were added before the close of the second war with Great Britain?

576. What circumstance marked the admission of Indiana in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819, Maine in 1820, Missouri in 1821?

577. Name the next ten states admitted to the Union, and give the dates of their admission.

578. Of how many states did the Union consist at the beginning of the Civil War?

THE FIFTH EPOCH.

XIII. THE CIVIL WAR.

579. What event and date marked the beginning of this epoch, and what event and date mark the end?

580. What was the condition of the country at the beginning of Lincoln's administration?

581. Why did the Federal authorities fear to act?
582. What was President Lincoln's decision in regard to Fort Sumter?
583. What action was taken by the Confederate government at Montgomery?
584. What significant event took place April 12, 1861?
585. What was the result of this engagement?
586. What was the effect of this event?
587. Name the additional states that joined the Confederacy.
588. What border states did not secede?
589. What was the origin of the State of West Virginia?
590. What state became the chief battle-ground of the Civil War?
591. What did the southern people call the northern soldiers, and what did they call themselves?
592. What did the northern people call their antagonists, and what did they call themselves?
593. What action was taken by the president immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter?
594. How was this proclamation responded to at the north?
595. Where was the first blood shed?
596. What events took place in West Virginia?
597. When, where and with what result was the first great battle fought?
598. What was the effect of the defeat at Bull Run?
599. How many men and how much money did Congress vote?
600. Who was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac?
601. What was the result of the first year of the war?

602. What was the relative size of the armies at the beginning of 1862?

603. What three main objects did the national army aim to accomplish during the year 1862?

604. What were the chief events of the war in the west during this year?

605. What were the chief events during the year on the sea and the coast?

606. What was the net result of these operations along the coast?

607. What famous naval combat took place, March 8, 1862?

608. What was remarkable about this engagement?

609. What was the effect of the contest between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*?

610. What were the chief events of the war in the east in the year 1862?

611. What was McClellan's plan for the capture of Richmond?

612. How was this prevented?

613. Name the subsequent events around Richmond.

614. What was the effect of this campaign?

615. By whom was Gen. McClellan superseded?

616. What was Gen. Lee's plan, August, 1862?

617. What was the result?

618. What was the effect of this brief campaign against Pope?

619. When and by whom was the first invasion of Maryland?

620. How did this Maryland campaign end?

621. What was the result of the battle of Antietam?

622. When was the Emancipation Proclamation issued?

623. When were negroes first enrolled in the union army?

624. Under whose command, and with what result was the battle of Fredericksburg fought?

625. What great event occurred July 4, 1863?

626. What one great object of the war was then accomplished?

627. Name the other important battles in the west during 1863.

628. What was the effect of these battles?

629. What was the military importance of Chattanooga?

630. What were the two important battles in the east during the year 1863?

631. What battle marked the failure of Lee's second invasion of Maryland?

632. What were the general results of the third year of the war?

633. Who was made commander of all the Union forces March, 1864?

634. What was Grant's plan of campaign?

635. What was the character of Sherman's advance upon Atlanta?

636. How was Atlanta captured?

637. What was the result of Sherman's four months' campaign against Atlanta?

638. What were the advantages of the possession of Atlanta?

639. What singular spectacle presented itself in the spring of 1864?

640. What names may be given to these two counter movements?

641. In what battle and by whom was Hood overthrown?

642. What had happened for the first time in this battle?

643. When did Sherman's "March to The Sea" begin, and how much time did it occupy?

644. What was the effect of this march to the sea?

645. What four battles marked Grant's campaign around Richmond?

646. At what cost had the eastern campaign of 1864 been carried on?

647. What was Grant's plan?

648. How long did the Siege of Richmond continue?

649. What two important events mark this siege?

650. What effort did Lee make to draw off Grant from the siege of Richmond?

651. What success attended this plan?

652. What is significant about Early's campaign?

653. What date marked Farragut's brilliant attack on Mobile?

654. What was the result of this engagement?

655. What heroic act took place during this engagement?

656. What was the date and the result of the expedition against Fort Fisher?

657. To what extent was the blockade in the fall of 1864 effectual?

658. What was the condition of American commerce at this time?

659. Where were these cruisers built, and by whom were they manned?

660. Give the earlier history of the famous Alabama.

661. In what manner was the Alabama captured?

662. What were the Sanitary and Christian Commissions?

663. What was the state of political affairs at the close of the year 1864?

664. Who were the nominees of the two parties in the presidential election of 1864?

665. What was the result of this campaign?

666. What had the federal armies accomplished at the end of 1864?

667. What was the plan of the campaign of 1865?

668. When did Sherman begin his march northward to Richmond?

669. Give the striking incidents of this march.

670. What was now Lee's only hope?

671. Give the date of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond.

672. Give the place and date of Lee's surrender.

673. What was the effect of Lee's surrender?

674. What may be said as to the cost of the war?

675. What was the debt of the Union, Jan. 1, 1866?

676. Give the date of the assassination of President Lincoln.

677. What two states were added to the Union during the Civil War?

THE SIXTH EPOCH.

XIV. THE ERA OF NATIONAL EXPANSION.

678. What event marks the beginning of this epoch?

679. Who became president at Lincoln's death?

680. When was the national army disbanded?

681. Mention the chief events of Johnson's administration?

682. What striking evidence was there of the abundant resources of the Union?

683. Upon what question did Congress and the President differ?

684. What was the position of Congress on this question?

685. Under what circumstances was Tennessee re-admitted to the Union?

686. What was done in the case of the other states?

687. What were the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment?

688. When were the remaining states restored to their former place in the Union?

689. What remarkable event—the only one of its kind in America—took place in 1868?

690. What was the result of the impeachment trial?

691. What great event happened in July, 1867?

692. Give the date of the purchase, and the cost of Alaska.

693. What important treaty was made in the year 1868?

694. Who were the candidates in the presidential election of 1868?

695. What was the result of the election?

696. Who was the eighteenth president; what was his term of service, and what the chief event of his administration?

697. What remarkable event made the year 1869 memorable?

698. In what way may American ingenuity be said to have solved the problem of Columbus?

699. What were the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment, and when did it become a part of the Constitution?

700. What evidences were there of prosperity in 1870?

701. What was the population of the United States according to the census of 1870?

702. Give the date and extent of the great Chicago fire.

703. Give the date and extent of the great Boston fire.

704. What were the celebrated Alabama claims?

705. In what way were these claims finally settled?

706. What was the Credit Mobilier?

707. In what year was the great railroad panic?

708. What centennial anniversaries were celebrated in 1875?

709. What was the Joint Electoral Commission?

710. What was the question before this Commission?

711. What was the decision of the Commission?

712. Who was the nineteenth president; what was his term of office, and what were the two most important events of his administration?

713. What was the population of the United States according to the census of 1880?

714. What was the annual value of the exports of the United States during Hayes's administration?

715. Who were the twentieth and twenty-first presidents of the United States, and what their term of office?

716. What may be said of Garfield's fitness for the presidency?

717. What were the Star Route frauds?

718. Give the dates of the assassination and of the death of President Garfield.

719. What was the effect upon the country of Garfield's assassination?

720. How did the people show their respect for Garfield and their sorrow at his death?

721. What important bill was passed by Congress in 1884?

722. Who became president upon the death of Garfield?

723. What were the most important political questions during the term of Garfield and Arthur?

724. Who were the candidates at the presidential election of 1884?

725. What was the result of the election?

726. What states have been admitted during this epoch?

727. Who was the twenty-second president of the United States, and what was his term of service?

728. Who was elected twenty-third president of the United States?

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

FIRST GRADE.

XV. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

729. Who was the most important literary man in the Revolutionary period?

730. Who has been called the greatest metaphysician of America?

731. Who was the most famous editor of America?

732. Who were the Argonauts of '49?

733. What presidents died in office?

734. What presidents served two terms?

735. Which was the first state admitted to the Union?

736. In what year were four states admitted to the Union?

737. What five states were formed from the Northwest Territory?

738. What American statesman was called the Defender of the Constitution?

739. Of whom was it said that he was "Compromise Incarnate"?

740. What noted anti-slavery orator was called "the silver-tongued orator of the North"?

741. Name the most prominent of the anti-slavery agitators.

742. Who was the greatest literary genius that America has produced?

743. Who was the first American author to gain a hearing in England?

744. What was Irving's most famous book?

745. Name the three greatest American historians.

746. Name the two most famous editors of America.

747. Who was the most famous educational reformer of America?

748. Name some of the great educational benefactors of America.

749. What American orator was noted for his defence of protection?

750. What famous statesmen failed to gain the presidency, and whose fame could not have been increased thereby?

751. What three great questions have furnished occasion for the great orators of America?

752. Name the two greatest financiers in American history.

753. Who were the three best loved presidents of the United States?

754. Who first announced the Monroe Doctrine?

755. On what occasion was it violated?

756. What great steamer was used to lay the Atlantic Cable?

757. When and where was the first newspaper published in the United States?

758. What are the three grades of United States Courts?

759. Which of these sits only at Washington?

760. What famous oration was delivered by Abraham Lincoln?

761. What state is called the Mother of Presidents?

762. What was the most decisive battle in the Civil War?

763. What was the decisive battle in the second war with Great Britain?

764. What was the most decisive battle of the Revolution?

765. Against what foreign nations has the United States carried on wars?

766. The admission of what state caused war with Mexico?

767. What two ex-presidents died on the same day?

768. When was gold discovered in California?

769. What president of the United States was elected by the House of Representatives?

770. Who was the most famous naval hero of the Revolutionary times?

771. What were the three great objects to be accomplished by the federal army during the Civil War?

772. In what order were these accomplished?

773. Who became presidents by the death of their predecessors?

774. What vice-presidents were afterward elected president?

775. In what years occurred the great invasions of the North by the Confederates?

776. By what great battles were these invasions checked?

777. Name the Chief Justices of the United States.

778. Where did the United States first coin money?

779. Name a father and son who were presidents of the United States.

780. Name a grandfather and grandson who were presidents.

781. What is meant by the "Era of Good Feeling"?

782. Name the members of Washington's cabinet.

783. What form of government had the United States during the Revolution?

784. What states were formed out of southwest territory?

785. What two presidents served two terms and refused a third?

786. In whose honor was John Paul Jones's ship named?

787. Where was the seat of government when Washington was inaugurated?

788. What became of the two vessels, the Monitor and the Merrimac?

789. When was there a terrible riot in New York City?

790. What was Black Friday?

791. What was the Ordinance of 1787?

792. What were the provisions of this ordinance?

793. What has Chauncey M. Depew said of this ordinance?

794. What was the most important provision of this ordinance?

795. When and where did the convention that drew up the Constitution meet?

796. How long did it sit?

797. Name the chairman and two financiers who sat in the convention?

798. What two young men were destined to be made famous by this convention?

799. What did the Constitution take the place of?

800. By what provision was every voter to have a voice in the adoption of the Constitution?

801. Where was the Constitution discussed?

802. What was "The Federalist?"

803. Who were the authors of "The Federalist?"

804. What two states were the most reluctant to adopt the Constitution?

805. Who was the first secretary of the treasury?

806. Which was the most popular state at the time of the adoption of the Constitution?

807. How many postoffices were there in 1790, and how many in 1880?

808. What manufacturing event makes the year 1787 memorable?

809. What event of great commercial importance belongs to this time?

810. Who was the first secretary of state?

811. What was Thomas Jefferson's opinion of Washington?

812. What was Napoleon's estimate of Washington?

813. What was the tribute of the historian, Prescott, to the character of Washington.

814. What was the opinion of Lord Byron, as to Washington's character?

815. What did Lord Erskine say to Washington?

816. What does Guizot, the French historian, say of Washington?

817. Give the date of the birth and death of Alexander Hamilton?

818. What does Guizot, the French historian, say of Hamilton?

819. What was Fisher Ames's opinion of Hamilton?

820. What has Hildreth, the historian, said of Hamilton.

821. What may be said as to the claims of Hamilton to the gratitude of his countrymen?

822. What was Lord Brougham's opinion of Jefferson?

823. What has Daniel Webster said of Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence?

824. Give date of the birth and death of Benjamin Franklin.

825. What were Franklin's favorite books?

826. What has Lord Jeffrey said of Benjamin Franklin?

827. What has Lord Brougham declared of Franklin?

828. What has Mirabeau, the French orator, said of Franklin?

829. What has Lord Byron said of Patrick Henry?

830. What was Everett's opinion of Patrick Henry?

831. What battle put an end to the dream of French empire in America?

832. Who said, "I had rather be the author of Gray's Elegy, than take Quebec"?

833. What two remarkable incidents accompanied the taking of Quebec?

834. What English statesman determined to wrest America from the control of France?

835. What was the anticipated income from the Stamp Act?

836. What caused the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766?

837. What was the cost of the "Boston Tea Party"?

838. What three great orators in English Parliament supported the petition of the first Continental Congress?

839. How old was Washington when he became commander-in-chief?

840. By what battle was the possession of New York lost to the Americans?

841. By what battle did the Americans lose Philadelphia?

842. What event led France to help the Americans?

843. How did the determination of France to help America effect the British ministry?

844. Whom did Lord North declare to be the only man, who could rightly guide the British Empire through this extremity?

845. What was seen to be the result of the French alliance with America?

846. How did Spain take part in the Revolutionary War?

847. By what treaty was the independence of America acknowledged?

848. What was the cost to England of the Revolutionary War?

849. What historical event is connected with the name of Oliver H. Perry?

850. What scientific event is the name of Samuel F. B. Morse connected?

851. Who said "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute"? And under what circumstances?

852. Why did France become unfriendly to the United States, so soon after the Revolutionary War?

853. How was it that very soon she was again on friendly terms with the United States?

854. What battle was fought after peace had been agreed upon?

855. What political party was from the beginning the States-Rights party?

856. Who first said, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"?

857. Of whom was it said "He snatched the thunder-bolt from the skies, the sceptre from tyrants"?

858. Whose maxim was, "With malice toward none, with charity for all"; and under what circumstances was it spoken?

859. Who said, "Let us have peace"; and under what circumstances?

860. Who said, "Don't give up the ship"?

861. Who said, "We have met the enemy and they are ours"?

862. What ship was called Old Ironsides?

863. Who wrote the poem "Old Ironsides"; and under what circumstances did he write it?

864. Who said, "Cotton is King"?

865. Who first acted on the principle, "To the victors belong the spoils"?

866. Who said, "The government at Washington still lives"?

867. Who said, "That government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth"; and under what circumstances?

868. What has Emerson said of Lincoln's speech at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg, in 1863?

869. What period of American history may be called The Growth of the States ?

870. What period may be called The Period of Reconstruction ?

871. What were the objects for which the Constitution of the United States was adopted ?

872. How does the Constitution differ from the Articles of Confederation ?

873. Into what three departments is the government of the United States divided ?

874. What two bodies make up the legislative department of the government ?

875. What are the Senate and the House of Representatives together called ?

876. Explain the relation between the state governments and the national governments.

877. In what respect does Albany differ from Washington ?

878. Of what is the Senate of the United States composed ?

879. What are the conditions of membership in the Senate ?

880. What is the senatorial term ?

881. By whom are the senators chosen ?

882. How many senators are chosen every second year ?

883. Who may fill vacancies occurring in the senate ?

884. Why does the Constitution say that each senator shall have one vote ?

885. Who is the presiding officer of the Senate ?

886. Under what circumstances has he a vote ?

887. When does the Senate have a president *pro tempore* ?

888. Why does the Constitution put the vice-president over the Senate?

889. How often and when has the vice-president been called to perform the duties of president?

890. Can any United States officer be a member of the Senate?

891. How are members of the house of representative apportioned among the states?

892. What persons are eligible as representatives?

893. What is the term of members of the house of representatives?

894. By whom are representatives elected?

895. How often does the Constitution require the census to be taken?

896. What is the date of the first census?

897. What exclusive powers has the house of representatives?

898. When has the house of representatives the duty of electing the president of the United States?

899. How often has this happened in the history of the United States?

900. What exclusive powers in legislation has the Senate of the United States?

901. When does the Senate elect the vice-president?

902. Who presides in the Senate on the occasion of the trial of the president of the United States?

903. What oath does the Constitution require senators and representatives to take?

904. What are the chief powers granted to Congress by the Constitution?

905. What powers were granted to Congress as to the regulation of commerce?

906. What is the provision as to coining money?

907. Which has the right to establish post-offices and post-roads, the state or the national government ?

908. What does the Constitution provide as to authors and inventors ?

909. Has any state the right to declare war ?

910. What general power does the Constitution give Congress ?

911. At what date were the Norsemen first in Iceland, and at what supposed date in America ?

912. When was the Mariner's Compass first applied to navigation ?

913. About what time was printing invented ?

914. When were the Canary, the Madeira, and the Cape Verd Islands discovered ?

915. What were the two great commercial events of the year 1497 ?

916. When was the name "America" first printed ?

917. Give the respective date of the first two circum-navigations of the globe.

918. What led to the first Huguenot immigration to America ?

919. When did the conquest of Mexico by Cortez take place ?

920. Which are the two oldest towns in the United States, and where were they formed ?

921. Over what period did the French power in America extend ?

922. When was Boston founded ? New York ? Philadelphia ? Baltimore ?

923. What are the most important historical events that took place in New York State ?

924. What are the most important historical events that took place in the State of New Jersey ?

925. What are the most important historical events that took place in the State of Pennsylvania?

926. What important historical events took place in Maryland?

927. What important historical events happened in the District of Columbia?

928. What important historical events happened in Virginia?

929. What two rivers were explored by Henry Hudson 1609, and what names did he give them?

930. In what state occurred two great events which put an end to two great wars?

931. When and where was the great Centennial Exposition held, and what event did it celebrate?

932. What presidential election required an extraordinary settlement?

933. When was the Sioux War, and what was the chief event?

934. What two noted military commanders died during the first year of President Cleveland's Administration?

935. What military action began the Civil War?

936. What noted American writer died during Buchanan's administration?

937. What noted Arctic explorer made an expedition in 1853?

938. In what epoch of the United States history did the founding of Pennsylvania occur?

939. In what epoch did the discovery of gold in California occur?

940. In what epoch did the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson occur?

941. In what epoch did the capture of Quebec occur?

942. What city has been called the Gibraltar of America?

943. On what island is it?

944. During what war was Louisburg captured by the British and Colonial troops?

945. What two nations claimed the region west of the Alleghany Mountains, and when was this claim in dispute?

946. After whom was Pittsburg named?

947. What was the ancient name of Pittsburg?

948. What was the cost to the colonists of the French and Indian War?

949. What revolutionary generals were trained in the French and Indian War?

950. When and where was the first printing press set up in America?

951. After whom was the State of New York named?

952. After whom were the Carolinas named?

953. Why was New Jersey so named?

954. After whom was Delaware named?

955. After whom was Louisiana named?

956. After whom was Virginia named?

957. After whom was Maryland named?

958. After whom was Georgia named?

959. What is the meaning of Pennsylvania?

960. What is the meaning of Connecticut?

961. What is the meaning of Massachusetts?

962. What is the meaning of Vermont?

963. What is the meaning of Kentucky?

964. What is the meaning of Ohio?

965. What is the meaning of Mississippi?

966. What is the meaning of Florida?

967. What does San Salvador mean?

968. What does Vera Cruz mean?
969. Who was called the Great Pacificator?
970. Who was called the Sage of Monticello?
971. What other name has the College of New Jersey?
972. Where is Harvard College, and by whom was it founded?
973. What four colleges in New England were founded before the Revolutionary War?
974. What three in the Middle States?
975. What two in Virginia?
976. In what city is the University of Michigan?
977. What great University is in the central part of the State of New York?
978. What great University is in Baltimore?
979. What great University in New Orleans?
980. Name some of the greatest educators of American history.
981. What city of the Union is noted for its munificent provision for public schools?
982. What two cities of America best deserve to be called literary centres?
983. Name six of the most famous New England authors.
984. Which are the most noted literary names of New York?
985. Who wrote "The Bells"? "Bitter Sweet"? "Elsie Venner"? "Snow Bound"?
986. What two great objects of interest are in New York Harbor?
987. What great French author has written on "Democracy in America"?
988. Who wrote "The American Commonwealth"?
989. Who wrote "Commemoration Ode," and in whose honor was it written?

990. Give the most noted literary names of the pre-revolutionary period.

991. For what is James Fenimore Cooper noted?

992. What is the greatest literary name in the national period of American history?

993. Who is the greatest master of American fiction, and what is his greatest work?

994. What two American historians have chosen foreign subjects for their literary works?

995. Who have written histories of the great Civil War?

996. What vice-president wrote "The Rise and Fall of Slave Power in America"?

997. Name the great magazines and reviews of the United States.

998. Who was the greatest American writer of travels?

999. Who wrote "The History of the Constitution of the United States"?

1000. What historian has written the most complete "History of the United States"?

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRD GRADE.

INTRODUCTORY ANSWERS.

1. The discovery and settlement of North America, the establishment of the Union, and the development of the Union.
2. The discovery of America (1492) in the first period; the adoption of the Constitution (1789) in the second period; the surrender of Lee at Appomatox (1865) in the third period.
3. Icelandic traditions assert the discovery in the year 1000. This perhaps, will never be established nor disproved. Columbus's originality of idea and heroic purpose of act are not affected by this story of the Northmen.
4. American history is but an expansion of European history. "Westward the course of empire takes its way."
5. There was a prehistoric America. The Mound Builders possessed the country before the Indians and left many memorials.
6. Throughout the whole Mississippi Valley defensive earthworks may be found, and like ruins are found in other parts of the Union.
7. Mounds are numerous; one near St. Louis extends over eight acres and ninety feet in height. In Ohio alone there are said to be over ten thousand of these mounds.
8. In Mexico and Peru.
9. The Indians have no traditions as to the origin of these earthworks and mounds.
10. (1) The epoch of Discoveries and Settlements; (2) the Devel-

opment of the Colonies; (3) the Revolutionary War; (4) the Development of the States; (5) the Civil War; (6) the Great National Expansion.

11. The Landing of the Pilgrims belongs to the first epoch; the Admission of Tennessee to the fourth; the discoveries of Captain John Smith to the second; the battle of Bunker Hill to the third; the battle of Gettysburg to the fifth.

12. Spain has the honor of the first discovery.

13. The Northmen were sailors of Norway and Sweden. The Vikings were sea robbers of Norway and Sweden.

14. The "Sagas" of Iceland contain accounts of the voyages of the Viking to Vinland.

15. Perhaps the Vikings, about 1000 A.D. passed from Norway to Iceland, thence to Greenland, then farther to what is now New England, giving to this country the name of Vinland.

16. The invention of printing and the revival of learning.

17. For their maritime spirit and daring.

18. The Mediterranean Sea.

19. Through the Mediterranean Sea and thence overland.

20. In 1498, by Vasco de Gama.

21. In the fifteenth century.

22. Columbus was born 1435 in Genoa, Italy; was at school until fourteen years of age, when he was trained to the sea. For fifteen years he followed the sea and had many adventures, journeying as far north as Iceland and as far southward along the African coast as it was usual to go.

23. The learned thought the world a globe. Columbus thought it not perfectly round but pear-shaped.

24. By sailing west. He supposed the distance to be about as great as between Europe and America.

25. The only way to prove his theory was to sail westward.

26. The magistrates of Genoa.

27. The King of Portugal was next applied to; moved by the earnestness of Columbus, he called a council of learned men who publicly ridiculed Columbus, but privately advised the king himself to send out an expedition and get the glory. This turned out a failure.

28. His next application was to the court of Spain—to Ferdinand and Isabella.

29. Spain was then at war and could not spare the money.

30. Isabella, Queen of Spain, was at last persuaded to help Columbus.

II. THE EPOCHS OF HISTORY.

31. It extends from 1492 to 1733.
32. From 1733 to 1789.
33. From 1789 to the present time.
34. From 1492 to 1607.
35. From 1607 to 1775.
36. The founding of Jamestown in 1607.
37. The breaking out of the Revolutionary War in 1775.
38. From 1775 to 1787.
39. The battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775.
40. The adoption of the Constitution, 1787.
41. From 1787 to 1861.
42. The adoption of the Constitution,
43. The breaking out of the Civil War.
44. From March 1st, 1861, to April 9, 1865.
45. The inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.
46. The surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
47. From 1865 to the present time.
48. The disbanding of the National Army.
49. The discovery and settlement of North America.
50. The discovery of America by Columbus, Oct. 12, 1492.
51. The State of Georgia.
52. The establishment of the Union.
53. The French and Indian War, 1755 to 1763.
54. The Treaty of Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 24, 1814.
55. The development of the Union.
56. James Madison, second term, 1812 to 1816.
57. There are now 43 states in the Union.
58. The discovery of America by Columbus.
59. The surrender of Burgoyne's Army at Saratoga, 1777.
60. The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863.

THE FIRST EPOCH.

III. THE EARLIEST DISCOVERIES.

61. Because of its more recent discovery.
62. This is perhaps a matter of doubt.
63. The account given in the Sagas of the voyage to Vinland.
64. Many historians reject them while others think them true.
65. The old tower at Newport, R. I. is supposed to be the work of the Northmen.
66. The true history of this country begins with its discovery by Columbus. The discoveries of the Northmen, even if admitted, were barren of results. No permanent settlements were made, the route was lost, and the very existence of the country was forgotten.
67. August 11, 1492, with three vessels from Palos, Spain.
68. She is said to have exclaimed: "I pledge my jewels to raise the money."
69. The treasury of the court of Spain advanced most of the money, and the friends of Columbus the remainder.
70. The Pinta, Santa Maria, and the Nina.
71. The despair and superstition of the sailors, the compass pointing no longer directly north.
72. The trade wind wafted them steadily westward and they feared that they should never return against it.
73. Flocks of birds, fresh green plants, and cloud like appearances of land.
74. Columbus showed wonderful tact, patience and courage; in spite of murmurings and mutinies he persevered to the end.
75. Friday, October 12, 1492.
76. St. Salvador.
77. The East Indies.
78. On his return he had the most flattering reception; the king and queen were delighted.
79. He afterward made three voyages.
80. In 1498 he discovered the main land near the mouth of the Orinoco River.
81. He never lost the delusion that it was the eastern coast of Asia he had explored, and died ignorant of his grand discovery.

82. Americus Vespuceius was a friend of Columbus, and afterward went to the new world. A German historian in giving an account of the voyage of Americus suggested that the country should be called America. His book was popular and the name soon became general.

83. A north-west passage to India.

84. The coast of Labrador.

85. This was fourteen months before Columbus discovered the continent.

86. The territory of the "Great Cham," King of Tartary.

87. Newfoundland; he sailed along the coast as far south as the Chesapeake Bay in 1499.

88. He rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1497.

89. It opened up a sailing route to India.

90. By Magellan, a Portuguese captain, in the service of Spain, 1520-22.

91. He explored the eastern coast of South America as Vasco de Gama had done that of Africa; he passed through the strait now called by his name and reached a great ocean which he called the Pacific; proceeding westward, he reached the East Indies. They had never before been reached by sailing westward. Magellan was killed; but his companions kept on around the Cape of Good Hope to Spain, thus sailing around the world.

92. That the earth was round and that its true size could now be really found out.

93. One of the governors of Porto Rico. He sailed to the main-land and discovered Florida.

94. Balboa first discovered the Pacific ocean in 1513. Magellan so named it because it was calmer than the boisterous Atlantic.

95. The Spaniards, French, English, and Dutch.

96. The Spaniards explored the southern part of North America; the French the northern part; the English the middle portion along the Atlantic coast; the Dutch the region about the Hudson River and the Hudson Bay.

97. To find gold, to Christianize the Indians, and to discover new countries.

98. They were gentle and inoffensive.

99. Because the country was thought to be India, and perhaps because of their resemblance to the inhabitants of India.

100. The Algonquins, Hurons, Iroquois, Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws.

IV. SPANISH EXPLORATIONS.

101. In 1518 by Cortez.

102. Vera Cruz.

103. Montezuma.

104. He destroyed his fleet, formed his soldiers and sailors into an army of conquest, made friends of the natives when it was possible, secured allies, became the guest of Montezuma whom he finally seized and made prisoner. Afterward he besieged Mexico for 75 days; it became a Spanish city, Aug. 13, 1521.

105. The Mexicans were superior to the Indians of the West India Islands; they had armor for defence, and weapons for attack; temples furnished with priests and sacrifices. They were intelligent, brave, and spirited, and dwelt in towns and cities.

106. In 1521.

107. Three hundred years.

108. He subdued Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

109. They rapidly died out under the cruelties of the Spaniards, and were replaced by the negroes brought from the coast of Africa.

110. Peru was conquered by Pizarro from 1530 to 1548.

111. Narvaez set out from Tampa Bay, Florida, toward what is now Georgia, in search of gold. Exhausted by constant journeys and struggles with the Indians, they at last reached the Gulf of Mexico, built boats and returned, bringing back but four out of the three hundred who started with him.

112. De Soto was a companion of Pizarro who desired to conquer Florida as Peru had been conquered.

113. With 1000 followers in 1539 he followed the track of Narvaez. His course first lay along the Gulf of Mexico; he then turned northward, and not far from where Memphis now is he saw, in 1541, the great Mississippi River. While searching vainly for the ocean, De Soto died. His companions buried him in the middle of the great river he had discovered. After untold sufferings they reached the gulf, and finally the survivors were picked up and taken back to Cuba.

114. From a character called California, Queen of the Amazons, in a Spanish romance, in the time of Cortez.

115. The Spanish possessions at the close of the 16th century included the West Indies, Yucatan, Mexico, and Florida.

116. They claimed a large portion of our present Southern States and of the Pacific coast.

117. A writer of that time locates Quebec in Florida, and a map of Henry II. gives that name to all of North America.

V. THE FRENCH EXPLORATIONS.

118. In 1524 by Verrazani.

119. He landed near the present harbor of Wilmington.

120. He explored the shores of Carolina and New Jersey, and entered the harbors of New Jersey and Newport.

121. His discoveries had been antedated 30 years by those of Cabot.

122. He called the country New France, but this term was afterward confined to Canada.

123. In 1534-35 by Cartier.

124. In 1562 Ribaut led an expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina.

125. A little band of 38 men formed the colony of Port Royal. They were the only white men between the North Pole and Mexico. Wearied of solitude, they put to sea. Storm and famine drove them to cannibalism. An English vessel took them captive to England. The colony perished, but the name survived.

126. In 1607 Champlain ascended the St. Lawrence.

127. In 1608 Champlain established a trading-post at Quebec. This was the first permanent French settlement in Canada.

128. In 1609, Champlain joining a war party of the Hurons against the Iroquois, and discovered the beautiful lake which bears his name.

129. Champlain established firmly the authority of France on the St. Lawrence. He has been called the father of New France.

130. In 1668 the Jesuit missionaries, having crept along the northern shore of Lake Ontario, founded the Mission of St. Mary, the oldest European settlement in Michigan. Thence they explored the Mississippi Valley hoping to convert the natives to the Christian faith.

131. Father Marquette floated down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi; LaSalle in 1682 made his way to the Gulf of Mexico.

132. La Salle named the country Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV. of France.

133. The French had explored the great lakes and the Mississippi River, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, the Canadas, and Acadia.

VI. THE ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS.

134. Frobisher attempted to find a north-west passage entering, in 1576, Baffin's Bay.

135. Drake was a famous sailor who in 1579 circumnavigated the globe.

136. Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted to colonize the New World, but himself and his crew were lost in a fearful storm.

137. Raleigh in 1583 attempted to plant a colony on Roanoke Island. The attempt failed.

138. In 1587 Raleigh's second colony was planted in North Carolina.

139. The governor of the colony, John White, returned home for supplies. In the meantime his family and the colony he had founded had perished—no man knows how.

140. South Virginia, between the 34 and 38 degrees of latitude.

141. The founding of Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in the United States.

142. North Virginia, from the 41st to the 45th degrees of latitude.

143. It gave them no right of self-government. They could elect no officer. The king appointed a council to reside in London, also a council to reside in each colony.

144. For five years the proceeds of industry and commerce were to be applied solely to a common fund.

145. In 1609.

146. Hudson was an English navigator in the Dutch service. He entered New York harbor in hope of reaching the Pacific ocean.

147. The Dutch claimed the region extending from the Delaware river to Cape Cod.

148. New Netherlands.

149. In 1613.

VII. SUMMARY OF EXPLORATIONS.

150. The Spanish explorations were confined to the West Indies and the adjacent main-land.

151. In Florida and New Mexico.

152. The French claimed all of New France, and made their first settlements in Acadia and Canada.

153. The English explored the Atlantic coast and claimed the vast territory which they called Virginia. They made their first settlement at Jamestown.

154. The Dutch claimed New Netherland and founded New Amsterdam.

155. The English claimed the Atlantic coast and westward to the Pacific ocean; the French, the St. Lawrence valley and southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The Spaniards claimed the country northward to the Arctic ocean.

156. The 15th and 16th centuries.

157. The 16th century.

158. The French at Port Royal, S. C., 1605; the English at Jamestown 1607; the French at Quebec 1608; the Dutch at New York 1613; the English at Plymouth 1620.

VIII. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES.

159. Virginia, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina, New York, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Georgia.

160. The colonies had little in common; each struggled alone to maintain itself against the wilderness and its inhabitants.

161. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

162. Maine was originally a part of Massachusetts, and Vermont a part of New York.

163. Virginia was the first, and Georgia the last.

164. Most were gentlemen who hoped to make a fortune at once, and were unfit for the laborious work of founding a colony.

165. Disease, pestilence, and the unfriendliness of the Indians.

166. Captain John Smith was the real hero of the colony.

167. Pocohontas was an Indian maid, the daughter of Powhatan, who had treated the English kindly. She saved the life of Smith, married John Rolfe, an Englishman; visited England, was greatly admired, but died before she could return to Virginia.

168. They thought Virginia was near India, that Powhatan was a great king, and sent a crown to be placed upon his head.

169. That they should search for gold and for the South Sea, as the Pacific ocean was called.

170. In 1610.

171. Lord Delaware was the first of many governors of Virginia who ruled the colony as though they possessed absolute power.

172. In 1619.

173. It was the beginning in America of government by representation of the people.

174. In 1619 a Dutch ship with 20 negroes came into the James River and offered them for sale to the planters, thus beginning African slavery in America.

175. Captain John Smith.

176. In 1620 at Plymouth in Massachusetts.

177. Nothing. New England was founded with the consent of neither council nor king.

178. They had drawn up a compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, in which they agreed to enact just laws which all should obey.

179. Their character was well suited for the arduous work of subduing the wilderness. They came in the search of a home where they could worship God as they thought right.

180. During the winter they suffered much; at one time there were only seven persons well enough to care for the sick. One half of the little company perished.

181. The Indians did not molest them.

182. Samoset, an Indian, came to them in the spring, saying, "Welcome, Englishmen." Massasoit was a friendly Indian chief; Canonicus was chief of the Narragansetts.

183. Governor Bradford.

184. In 1692.

185. In 1630.

186. John Endicott.

187. Roger Williams was an eloquent minister, who taught that each person should think for himself in religious matters, and that the magistrates had no right to punish blasphemy, perjury, or Sabbath breaking.

188. Roger Williams having been ordered back to England, fled to the forest. Canonicus gave him land for a settlement, and thus Providence, R. I., was founded.

189. In 1643; Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Haven and Connecticut.

190. The object was the common defence against the Indians and against the Dutch and French settlers.

191. King Philip was the son of Massasoit. He became jealous of the power of the whites and determined on resistance.

192. On July 14, 1675, the Indians attacked the people of Swansea as they were going home from church.

193. The Indians were finally subdued, and Philip found it impossible to escape the vengeance of the whites. At the end he was shot by a faithless Indian.

194. In 1686 James II. declared the charters of all the New England colonies forfeited.

195. Sir Edmund Andros.

196. Andros oppressed the colonies for three years. When they heard that his master, James II., had been dethroned in 1688, they rose against him and imprisoned him, and resumed their former government.

197. Sir William Phipps ruled over Massachusetts, Maine and Nova Scotia.

198. From this time till the revolution, Massachusetts remained a royal province.

199. The views of the Quakers in Massachusetts Bay Colony, gave offence. They were imprisoned, fined, and sent out of the country, but soon the persecution ceased.

200. In 1692 a strange superstition known as witchcraft broke out in Salem. Certain children were supposed to be under satanic influence, and an Indian servant being flogged said she had bewitched them; soon many were affected and the superstition became general. Many were tried for being implicated in the witchcraft, even persons of the highest respectability. At last, after more than fifty persons had been tortured and twenty executed, the people awoke from their folly.

201. Maine and New Hampshire.

202. Gorges and Mason.

203. Gorges and Mason patent was dissolved. Mason took the country west of the Piscataqua; Gorges took that lying east, and named it Maine.

204. Massachusetts bought out the heirs of Gorges for \$6,000.

205. Not until 1820.

206. They placed themselves under the protection of Massachusetts.

207. Settled 1623. Made a royal province 1741, remained so till 1776.

208. The English and the Dutch both claimed it.

209. The Dutch, before the English could take possession built a fort at Hartford.

210. In 1631 traders from Plymouth pushed up the Connecticut River, passed the Dutch fort at Hartford and settled at Windsor. In 1635 a company from the Massachusetts Bay Colony laid the foundation of Hartford.

211. The colonists in the Connecticut Valley were no sooner established in their new homes, than the Pequod Indians commenced war upon them.

212. The Pequods desired help of the Narragansetts; Roger Williams met the Pequod messenger in the home of the Narragansetts and prevailed upon the latter to remain at home.

213. In 1637 the Connecticut colonists exterminated the Pequods. The tribe perished in a day.

214. (1) The New Haven Colony; (2) The Connecticut Colony; (3) The Saybrook Colony.

215. They took the Bible for law, and only church members could vote.

216. The people adopted a written constitution giving all free-men a right to vote.

217. The Saybrook Colony was sold by the proprietors to the Connecticut Colony.

218. In 1662 the Connecticut colonies obtained a royal charter which gave to them all the rights which they had previously claimed.

219. The Saybrook Colony was sold by its proprietors to the Connecticut Colony. The royal charter of 1662 united the New Haven and the Connecticut colonies in one form of government.

220. The Charter Oak was a famous oak tree at Hartford, in which the charter was concealed from Governor Andros.

221. Governor Andros in 1686 marched over from Boston and demanded the charter.

222. Roger Williams settled Providence Plantation in 1636.

223. Religious toleration, i.e., that the civil power had no right to interfere with the religious opinions of men.

224. Roger Williams obtained the charter uniting the Providence and Rhode Island plantations. Under the auspices of this the people met, elected their officers, and made laws guaranteeing civil and religious freedom to all.

225. In 1613.

226. Under the patronage of the West India Company, who obtained a grant of New Netherland.

227. New Amsterdam and Fort Orange (Albany).
228. Some huts were built on Manhattan Island in 1613; a fort was built on the site of Albany in 1615.
229. In 1626 for \$24; nearly one mill per acre.
230. Minuit was the first and Peter Stuyvesant, the last and ablest of the Dutch governors.
231. In 1664 an English fleet demanded the surrender of New Amsterdam in the name of the Duke of York.
232. New York.
233. Sir Edmund Andros was one of the English governors. He ruled very arbitrarily, and was called home. A constant struggle of the people with the encroachments of the royal governors continued until the time of the Revolution.
234. New Jersey was included within the territory of New Netherland.
235. In 1664 at Elizabethtown.
236. Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret obtained from the Duke of York the land between the Hudson and the Delaware.
237. Lord Berkeley's share was sold to the Quakers, and called West Jersey, Carteret's portion was called East Jersey, and was eventually sold to William Penn and others.
238. In 1702 New Jersey was united under one governor with New York, with a separate assembly. In 1738 the people applied for and secured its being set apart as a distinct royal province.
239. In 1638 by the Swedes.
240. The Swedes.
241. William Penn was an English Quaker and is famous as the founder of Pennsylvania.
242. In 1683 by William Penn.
243. Brotherly Love.
244. In three years it grew more than New York had in half a century.
245. He met them under a large elm tree near Philadelphia; the Indians were touched by his kindly and gentle bearing, and promised to live in love with him and his children.
246. In 1634 by Roman Catholics near the mouth of the Potomac.
247. It gave to all freemen a voice in making the laws.
248. In 1663 and in 1670, the first two colonies were established.
249. The settlement in 1663 was the Albemarle Colony; the settlement of 1670, further south was the Carteret Colony. Their

distance from each other ultimately gave rise to their being separate colonies.

250. In 1733 by Oglethorpe and a company of Englishmen.

IX. THE INTERCOLONIAL WARS.

251. King William's war, 1689-1697; Queen Anne's war 1702-1713; King George's war, 1744-1748; French and Indian war, 1754-1763.

252. The breaking out in Europe of war between England and France.

253. The Indians in general sided with the French and attacked the colonists.

254. The French and Indian War was the most important.

255. The French and Indian War was to determine the great question whether England or France was to control North America.

256. The English held the narrow strip of land along the Atlantic coast; the French held from Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico.

257. West of the Alleghany mountains, along the Ohio River.

258. George Washington a young man of 21, was sent by Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia, to the French commander of the forts in western Pennsylvania to ask their removal.

259. Braddock was a British general who did not understand the methods of savage warfare; having refused the advice of Washington he was terribly defeated and himself killed near Fort Duquesne in 1755.

260. In 1759.

261. The result was that the English flag waved over the entire continent from the Arctic ocean to the Mississippi.

262. France ceded to England all her territory east of the Mississippi except two small islands near Newfoundland.

263. Spain ceded Florida to England.

264. Spain obtained New Orleans and all the territory west of the Mississippi.

265. The colonists spent sixteen millions of dollars of which England repaid but five millions. The Americans lost 30,000 men and endured untold sufferings from the Indians.

266. Washington, Montgomery, Putnam and other American generals were trained in the manners and customs of war.

267. The thirteen colonies numbered two millions of people,

the two largest cities were Boston and Philadelphia, each containing about 18,000 inhabitants.

268. Charter, Proprietary and Royal.

269. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

270. Maryland and Pennsylvania were governed by proprietors.

271. New York, New Jersey and the Carolinas.

272. They were all Protestant in feeling and had lost the intolerant religious spirit of their early days.

273. The Connecticut Colony.

274. Rhode Island.

275. The grand model was a form of government for the Carolina colonies prepared by Lord Shaftesbury and the celebrated philosopher John Locke.

276. Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, Columbia (originally called King's), Brown, Rutgers (then Queen's), Dartmouth and Hampden Sidney.

277. Agriculture.

278. Hats, paper, shoes and cutlery.

279. In 1639 at Cambridge.

280. The *Boston News Letter* in 1704.

281. On foot, horseback or by coasting sloops.

282. Conveyances making the trip in two days.

283. Between Providence and Boston.

284. Benjamin Franklin.

285. "I thank God there are no free schools, nor printing presses here in Virginia, and I hope we shall not have them these 300 years.

286. They all had something of self-government; all at last became subject to Great Britain and all gradually grew discontented.

287. The colonies of Massachusetts Bay and New York drove out the royal governors; all the colonies sympathized with the progress of liberty in the old world.

X. BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION.

288. They were loyal and ready to show that loyalty; they would have had no objection to remaining dependent upon the mother country.

289. If Great Britain had not taxed them or had allowed them representatives in parliament.

290. As perfectly reasonable.

291. King George III. and his counsellors would not agree to these measures.

292. The debt of the mother country was great, and part of this debt had been incurred in defence of the colonies. It seemed reasonable that the colonists should help to pay it.

293. Into remote causes and direct causes.

294. England treated the settlers as inferiors ; she intended to make and keep them dependent. Her laws favored the English manufacturer and merchant at the expense of the colonists ; American manufactures were prohibited.

295. Wm. Pitt the friend of America declared that "she had no right to manufacture even a nail for a horse-shoe."

296. The attempt to tax the colonies in order to defray the expenses of the French and Indian war.

297. Taxation without representation is tyranny.

298. She began to enforce the odious navigation acts.

299. Warrants authorizing English officers to search for smuggled goods.

300. "Every man's house in his castle."

301. Stamps purchased of the British government were required on all legal documents, newspapers and pamphlets.

302. Nothing. The English at home would not have complained of it.

303. To the principle of the thing ; there should be, they said, "no taxation without representation."

304. Some declared in parliament that the imposed law was very unjust.

305. The houses of British officials were mobbed ; those selling the stamps were forced to resign. The people agreed not to use any article of British manufacture. November 1, 1765, the day appointed for the law to go into effect was observed as a day of mourning.

306. In 1766.

307. New duties were laid on tea, glass, and paper.

308. The mutiny act provided that the colonies should furnish quarters and supplies for British soldiers who should be sent over to collect taxes.

309. The New York Assembly refused to provide as above for

the British soldiers and the parliament forbade it to pass any legislative acts.

310. The Massachusetts Assembly sent a circular to the other colonies urging resistance and a union for the redress of grievances, parliament ordered it to second its action which was refused.

311. Nearly all of the assemblies of the other colonies had declared that parliament had no right to tax them without their consent.

312. Two regiments of British soldiers had been ordered to Boston ; and March 5, 1770, a crowd of men and boys maddened by the presence of the British soldiers insulted the city guard. A fight took place, and three citizens were killed and eight wounded. This bloodshed was never forgotten ; public indignation was aroused, and this " Boston Massacre " hastened the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

313. Vessels loaded with tea were sent home from New York and Philadelphia ; but at Boston British authorities refused to permit their return. At a public indignation meeting held in Faneuil Hall, it was resolved that the tea should never be brought ashore. A body of men disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw 340 chests of tea into the water. This event, December 16, 1773, was called " The Boston Tea Party."

314. The appointment of Gen. Gage as governor of Massachusetts, the closing of the port of Boston by act of parliament, the organization of companies of soldiers called minute men, and the growing popularity of the idea of a continental union, all tended to bring matters to a climax.

315. The first Continental Congress was held September 5, 1774 in Philadelphia. Every colony except Georgia was represented by its most influential men.

XI. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

316. The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775. Eight hundred British soldiers had been sent to destroy the military stores which the colonists had gathered at Concord. On the Green at Lexington a company of minute men were fired upon by the redcoats ; seven Americans, the first martyrs of the revolution were killed. The stores at Concord having been destroyed, the British prepared to return to Boston. A running fight ensued, and many British were killed.

317. The battle of Lexington created immense excitement. Soon many thousands of patriots were building entrenchments and

hemming in the British troops. The power of the royal governors was destroyed.

318. It was fought June 17 of the same year, and while a nominal British triumph, the effect upon the Americans was that of a victory.

319. May 10, 1775, in Philadelphia, Gen. Washington was appointed commander of the national forces around Boston. A petition to the king was prepared, but he refused to receive it.

320. The capture of Ticonderoga, May 10, and the unsuccessful attack of Montgomery and Arnold upon Quebec.

321. March 17, the British evacuated Boston. June 28, the British unsuccessfully attacked Fort Moultrie and Charleston Harbor. July 4, adoption of the Declaration of Independence. August 27, the battle of Long Island. November and December, American retreated through New Jersey. December 25, the battle of Trenton.

322. The people were very much discouraged. The American army was a band of fugitives. Many persons of influence went over to the British cause. New Haven and New York were in the hands of the enemy. The battle of Trenton, however, was a brilliant victory, and much encouraged the Americans.

323. Whigs and Tories.

324. He was very bitter against the Americans; refused to listen to advice; and insisted upon fresh attempts to conquer America.

325. January 3; September 11; and October 4, 1777.

326. The general effect was very discouraging.

327. Philadelphia.

328. The surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and his army.

329. Saratoga, October 17th, 1777. This was really the turning point in the struggle for Independence.

330. The battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777.

331. It was intended to separate the New England colonies from the middle and southern ones.

332. It was part of the plan that Gen. Howe should send an army up the Hudson to meet Gen. Burgoyne but a blunder prevented.

333. At the battle of Bennington.

334. The arrest and execution of Nathan Hale, an American soldier, who had volunteered to go within the British lines that he might learn the position of the enemy.

335. "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

336. It was the turning point of the war ; it gave artillery and ammunition to the Americans, and it made a great impression in England.

337. In England it strengthened the party opposed to the war ; it led to the formal alliance of France with the United States.

338. The British army wintered in New York and in Philadelphia, Washington at Valley Forge.

339. The Confederation had no money ; there was no trade. Congress could borrow no money. The soldiers had neither money, food, nor clothing ; the blood from their naked feet stained the snow.

340. A few potatoes and some salted herring made Washington's dinner, while for dessert he had a plate of hickory nuts.

341. A plot formed to displace Washington and put Gates at the head of the army.

342. Baron von Steuben came and trained and drilled the ragged regiments, turning the camp into a great military school. Lafayette came to the camp, and Congress ratified the treaty with France.

343. That a French fleet had sailed for America.

344. He had received orders to concentrate his forces at New York.

345. June 28, 1778, disastrous for both sides.

346. Gen. Lee, one of the cabal against Washington ; he was found guilty of disobedience to orders and deprived of his command for a year.

347. The British army was massed at New York and at Newport ; Washington was at White Plains.

348. In July, 1778.

349. The fighting was in the south ; the British soon overran all Georgia ; in the north nothing of importance was done.

350. The capture of Stony Point by Gen. Wayne.

351. John Paul Jones.

352. His one vessel, "The Bon Homme Richard," closed in with the British Vessel "Serapis," and after a desperate encounter he conquered her.

353. In the midst of this engagement he lashed the ships together.

354. The surrender of Charlestown to the British, their overrunning of South Carolina, and the treason of Arnold.

455. Arnold was put in command of West Point. He proposed to Clinton to surrender it into the hands of the British; his offer was accepted and Major Andre was selected to represent the British in a conference. He ascended the Hudson and on the night of September 21, 1780, met Arnold, but on his way back was arrested. Arnold at breakfast received news of Andre's capture. He immediately fled to the British lines.

356. He received a colonelcy in the British army; six thousand pounds, and universal contempt.

357. Andre was tried and hung as a spy. His fate provoked universal sympathy and great effort were made to save him.

358. Paulding, Van Wart, and Williams. Andre offered them his horse, watch, purse,—any sum they might name. They declared that ten thousand guineas would not persuade them. Congress voted them each a silver medal and a pension for life.

359. The siege and surrender of Yorktown.

360. Washington, by a feint on New York, deceived Clinton, while he himself was already far on his way to the South.

361. The French joined forces with Washington, and the two armies together besieged Yorktown.

362. All parties felt that the war was over; all felt that America was free.

363. The news reached Philadelphia at 2 o'clock in the morning; the people were awakened by the watchman's cry, "past two o'clock and Cornwallis is taken." The door-keeper of Congress died of joy.

364. All hope of subduing America was abandoned.

565. The war had destroyed all commerce; currency was worthless. George III was obstinate and war might be renewed at any time. The American army was in rebellion, there being no money to pay the soldiers.

366. His fortitude and self control at Valley Forge; his indignant refusal to be made king.

367. The British held Charlestown for a year, and Savannah and New York about two years after the surrender at Yorktown.

368. The treaty of peace was signed, acknowledging the Independence of the United States; the army was disbanded. Washington resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

369. April 19, 1775, the Battle of Lexington. September 3, 1783. The signing of the treaty of peace.

370. They had agreed upon articles of confederation.

371. It gave Congress no power ; they could only advise but not execute.

372. The popular desire was to have each state independent and no national authority.

373. Shay's rebellion in New England was an insurrection of people who refused to pay their taxes.

374. A stronger national government.

375. A Convention to revise the Articles of Confederation met in Philadelphia, Washington being chosen president. After much deliberation it adopted an entirely new constitution.

376. It was adopted by the Constitutional Convention, September, 1787.

377. In 1788, Washington being inaugurated April 30th, of that year.

THE FOURTH EPOCH.

XII. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATES.

378. The inauguration of Washington as president, April 30, 1789.

379. April 29, 30, 31, 1889, in the city of New York, by grand civic and military parades.

380. That of instinctive and heartfelt admiration.

381. In New York city.

382. New York was the capital until the year 1800. After this time Washington was the capital.

383. March 4, 1789, in New York.

384. It was to be ratified by nine states before it could become the law of the land.

385. The approval of the states was to be given through conventions called expressly for this purpose ; thus every voter had an influence, and a thorough discussion of each and every part was had by the people.

386. Hamilton, Madison, and John Jay went over the whole question with the greatest thoroughness.

387. The Federalist was a volume containing the papers of Hamilton, Madison, and John Jay.

388. Delaware unanimously, then Pennsylvania by a two third's vote.

389. In Virginia and New York, but when these accepted the Constitution the matter was in effect settled.

390. North Carolina and Rhode Island.

391. It was a change from a confederation into a union.

392. Like the separate states the Union was to have three departments of government, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

393. Some thought the general government would have too much power, and others thought the people would lose their liberties as they had previously done under a king.

394. An empty treasury, lack of credit, and a hostile Indian population, insolent Barbary pirates, Algerian dungeons filled with American citizens, the navigation of the Mississippi refused by Spain, no Minister or Plenipotentiary from England, no commercial treaty with the British Empire.

395. The payment of the confederation's debt.

396. Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury.

397. He proposed that Congress should assume the debt contracted by the states during the Revolution, and should pay the the national debt in full.

398. That it should be received by the government and good money given in exchange.

399. The assumption of the debt of the states.

400. The Federalists and the anti-Federalists.

401. The Federalists in Congress were few in number but possessed a brilliant leader, Alexander Hamilton; the anti-Federalists were numerous but divided into factions.

402. Ardently in favor of the adoption of the Constitution and of a strong general government.

403. The anti-Federalists inclined to give more strength to the states' governments and less to the general government.

404. The anti-Federalists at first defeated the proposition to assume the debt of the states. Hamilton persuaded two Virginia Congressmen to change their votes and support his measure, promising to use his influence to have the capital located on the Potomac River instead of further north.

405. The whiskey rebellion occurred in Western Pennsylvania in 1794.

406. The rioters demanded that no tax should be paid on whiskey. The government showed itself in earnest to put down the rebellion and the rioters dispersed.

407. A treaty with Great Britain, and one also with Spain securing to the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi; a treaty with Algiers releasing American prisoners and opening the Mediterranean commerce to American vessels.

408. War broke out between France and England and the Americans strongly sympathized with France. Washington saw that the true American policy was to keep free from all entangling European alliances.

409. Jefferson, Madison, and Randolph were leaders of the Republican party. They opposed the United States Bank, the treaty with England, and the assumption of the states' debt.

410. Hamilton and Adams were the leaders of the Federalist party and supported Washington's administration.

411. His declination of a third term.

412. Adams, the Federalist candidate, was elected President by a majority of only two votes over Jefferson, the Republican candidate.

413. His farewell address.

414. John Adams, President, Thomas Jefferson, Vice-president.

415. The President was a Federalist, the Vice-president was the leader of the Democratic-Republican party, as it was then called.

416. Whether the United States should side with England or with France.

417. Jay's treaty prevented war with England but almost caused war with France.

418. He sent to France a special commission, John Marshall, Charles Pinckney, and Elbridge Gerry.

419. With the greatest indignity she demanded that the United states should lend her money, and even pay down a round sum before they should be received at all.

420. America indignantly prepared for war with France. Washington was placed at the head of a new army.

421. "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."

422. The Alien Laws passed by Congress giving the President power to send out of the country any alien dangerous to its peace. The Sedition Laws gave the president power to fine and imprison persons guilty of conspiring against the government.

423. They opposed them, believing that they gave too much power to the general government.

424. Napoleon, who had risen to power in France, made a treaty satisfactory to the Americans.

425. For the death of Washington on December 14.

426. Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, served from 1801 to 1809. The most important event of his administration was the purchase of Louisiana.

427. Over 1,000,000 square miles of land, and the full possession of the Mississippi River were secured for \$15,000,000.

428. Aaron Burr, the vice-president, regarded Hamilton with contempt and hatred, and at last challenged him to a duel. Hamilton was killed, and Burr was covered with ignominy.

429. Burr went west; was suspected of a design to break up the Union. Was arrested and tried on a charge of treason; although acquitted he remained an outcast.

430. Robert Fulton's invention of the steamboat made the year 1807 memorable.

431. The war with Tripoli, and complications with both England and France. England tried to prohibit the United States from trading with France; and Napoleon forbade all commerce with England.

432. England claimed the right of impressment.

433. England's usurpations induced Jefferson to order all British vessels of war to quit the waters of the United States. Congress passed an act forbidding American vessels to leave port. All intercourse with England or France was forbidden.

434. Madison, the fourth president of the United States, served two terms, from 1809 to 1817. The great event of his administration was the second war with Great Britain.

435. British influence brought on Indian depredations; the famous chief, Tecumseh, formed a confederacy of the north western tribes. Gen. Harrison with a strong force having been sent against them, the Indians were routed with great loss.

436. The impressment of American seamen, the capture of American ships, and the refusal of England to make any reparation or promises of amendment.

437. The declaration of war against Great Britain took place June 19, 1812, and the treaty of peace was signed December 24, 1814

438. The surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull.

439. The defeat of the Americans at Queenstown Heights

440. The capture of the "Guerriere" by the "Constitution," off the coast of Massachusetts; the capture of the "Frolic" by the "Wasp" off the coast of North Carolina.

441. During the year over 300 prizes were captured, and the result was great enthusiasm throughout America.

442. The invasion of Canada by three armies. (1) one by way of the Niagara River; (2) along Lake Champlain; (3) by the army of Gen. Harrison still further west.

443. September 10, 1813, Captain Perry got together a fleet of nine vessels on Lake Erie; Perry's despatch "we have met with the enemy and they are ours" fitly described a brilliant and important victory.

444. The battle of the Thames, marked by brilliant courage, excellent manœuvring.

445. The encounter of the "Chesapeake" with the "Shannon" made memorable by Captain Lawrence's "Don't give up the ship."

446. Gen. Scott's victory at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25; the battle of Champlain, September 11; the ravages on the Atlantic coast by the British fleet.

447. The battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

448. The British were hopelessly defeated with a loss of over two thousand, while the American loss was but seven killed and six wounded.

449. England tacitly, if not formally, gave up the right of impressment. The navy of the United States secured the respect of the world. Manufactories, established during the war, continued to live afterwards.

450. James Munroe, the fifth president of the United States, served from 1817 to 1825; the greatest event of his administration was the Missouri Compromise.

451. The question of the extension of slavery in the new states.

452. Indiana 1816, Mississippi 1817, Illinois 1818, Alabama 1819, Maine 1820, Missouri 1821.

453. Whether it should come in as a free or a slave state.

454. At the first there were slaves both north and south; at the north being unprofitable it died out, while at the south it was successful and constantly on the increase.

455. The general question was, shall the system of human slavery be extended into the new states and territories, or be restricted to its present limits. The practical question during Munroe's administration was, shall Missouri come in as a free or as a slave state.

456. The author of the Missouri Compromise was Henry Clay: the provisions of the Compromise were that Missouri should be admitted as a slave state, but that slavery should be prohibited in all other territories west of the Mississippi, and north of parallel 36° 30' in. the southern boundary of Missouri.

457. The invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, by which cotton was cleaned from the seed, an operation previously done by hand, and very expensive.

458. Sugar, tobacco, and cotton.

459. The visit of Lafayette to the United States.

460. A treaty by which Spain ceded Florida to the United States.

461. President Monroe promulgated the famous Monroe doctrine, that any effort of any European nation to obtain a foothold in America would be regarded as an unfriendly act.

462. In 1863 by the French setting up an imperial government in Mexico.

463. The great question of a protective tariff.

464. It divided the party.

465. Into the whig party and the democratic party.

466. The two questions of a protective tariff and a general system of internal improvement, the whigs favored both and the democrats opposed both.

467. A duty imposed upon imported goods for the purpose of encouraging their manufacture at home.

468. Improving the navigation of rivers and harbors, building of bridges, railroads, etc.

469. The administration of Monroe, 1817-1825.

470. Monroe's.

471. Indiana, free; Mississippi, slave; Illinois, free; Alabama, slave; Maine, free; Missouri, slave.

472. The struggle over the admission of Missouri.

473. Between the old political disputes of federalists and anti-federalists and the coming "irresistible conflict" over the extension of slavery.

474. Washington and Jefferson had opposed slavery and desired to get rid of it.

475. That even if Washington and Jefferson had opposed it in theory, nevertheless they kept their own slaves; that the constitution recognized and defended slavery; that it was the best condition for the colored people; that white men could not endure

labor in hot climates; that cotton and sugar could be raised only by negro labor.

476. That slavery was inhuman; that there could rightly be no property in men; that the relation of master and slave was demoralizing to both; that it was a cruel wrong to sell people at auction and thus break up families.

477. There were 24 states, with a population of nearly nine and a half millions.

478. John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay were the great whig leaders; Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun were the champions of the democrats.

479. John Quincy Adams was the sixth president from 1825 to 1829. The most important event of his administration was perhaps the building of the first railroad in America in 1827.

480. In 1825.

481. The country was very prosperous, the national debt was rapidly disappearing, and there was a surplus of \$5,000,000 in the treasury.

482. It was at its height, popular at the east, but distasteful at the south.

483. The death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1826.

484. Andrew Jackson was the seventh president, serving two terms, from 1829 to 1837. The most important event of his administration was his suppression of the nullification excitement in South Carolina.

485. He was a man of great courage, inflexible honesty, and immense energy, but somewhat narrow and violent.

486. A general removal of officers appointed by his predecessor.

487. During the first year of his administration there were 700 removals from office in the more important situations. During the 40 years preceding there had been but 64 removals.

488. South Carolina, discontented with the tariff, planned secession from the Union, and passed an ordinance declaring the tariff law null and void.

489. With amazing energy and promptness he issued a proclamation, declaring his purpose to execute the laws of the United States, and ordered troops under General Scott to Charleston.

490. Henry Clay, "Compromise Incarnate," proposed his celebrated Compromise Bill, providing for a gradual reduction of the tariff, which was accepted by both sides and quiet restored,

491. He vetoed the bill for the renewing of its charter; removed the public money from its vaults, and deposited it in the local banks.

492. The Black Hawk war, in 1832, in the Northwest Territory; the Florida war, 1835, with the Seminoles.

493. General Harrison, as the Whig candidate, and Van Buren as the Democratic candidate.

494. Van Buren was chosen president, and his election meant the triumph of the policy of Jackson—no United States bank; no protective tariff.

495. Van Buren was the eighth president. He served one term, 1837—1841. The most important event during his administration was the great commercial crisis of 1837.

496. The wild speculations of the people during the preceding administration brought on great financial distress. Business men everywhere failed, no one could pay his debts, property depreciated; eight of the states, either wholly or in part, defaulted, and even the general government could not meet its obligations.

497. The northeast boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

498. The candidates were Van Buren, of the Democrats, and Harrison, of the Whigs; the latter was overwhelmingly elected, showing that the confidence of the people in the Democratic party was decidedly on the wane.

499. Harrison and Tyler were the ninth and tenth presidents, and they together served from 1841—1845.

500. This sect settled at Nauvoo, Illinois, 1840. A mob in 1845 drove them out of the state.

501. Harrison died a few weeks after commencing his duties, and Tyler became president. Although elected as a Whig, he refused to carry out the favorite measures of his party.

502. The Texans became independent of Mexico, and applied for admission into the Union. After discussion the state was admitted.

503. The United States claimed 50° 40' as the boundary line, but the matter was finally compromised by fixing the boundary at 49°.

504. The Democrats nominated Polk; the Whigs, Henry Clay. The main question was the approval or disapproval of the annexation of Texas. The Democrats favored the admission of Texas, while the Whigs opposed it. After a close contest Polk was elected.

505. Polk was the eleventh president, serving from 1845—1849.

The most important event of his administration was the Mexican war.

506. The war with Mexico.

507. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as its western boundary, but Mexico claimed that it was the river Nueces. The United States took up the cause of Texas, and so began the Mexican war.

508. General Taylor's army, General Kearney's army, and General Scott's army.

509. General Taylor having gained several victories over the Mexicans within the disputed territory, between the Nueces and Rio Grande, soon drove the Mexicans across the Rio Grande. Somewhat later he stormed Monterey, and, after a bitter contest, the city was surrendered. A third battle, that of Buena Vista, bitterly contested by the Mexican general Santa Anna, added another victory to the brilliant record of General Taylor.

510. The conquest of New Mexico and California, which was entirely accomplished.

511. The overland march from Vera Cruz to Mexico was marked by the battle of Cerro Gordo and the surrender of Puebla. The series of battles before the city of Mexico included the storming of the intrenched camp of Contreras and the height of Cherubusco, and finally of the castle of Chapultepec. Soon after this, September 14, 1847, the army entered the city of Mexico.

512. The treaty of peace was dated February 2, 1848. The United States gained a vast territory reaching south to the Gila River and west to the Pacific.

513. The Wilmot Proviso, forbidding slavery in any of the territory acquired by the Mexican war, caused bitter debate in and out of Congress.

514. The discovery of gold in a mill race on the Sacramento Valley, February, 1848.

515. The soil for miles around, where gold was first found, was full of the precious metal. Crowds flocked from all parts of America, and from Europe and Asia. In eighteen months 100,000 persons had rushed to the Pacific coast from other parts of the Union.

516. The Whigs, the Democrats, the Free Soilers. General Taylor was elected,

517. Taylor and Fillmore were respectively the twelfth and thirteenth presidents, serving from 1849—1853; the great event of this administration was the Compromise of 1850.

518. General Taylor, like General Harrison, died soon after having been inaugurated president, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore.

519. The question of the extension of slavery.

520. The nomination of Taylor was offensive to many Whigs. He was a slaveholder, and those who disliked him withdrew from the Whig party, and formed the Free Soil party.

521. California applied for admission as a free state, giving rise to a great debate, in which for a while it seemed as if the Union would be rent asunder.

522. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

523. 1st. California to be a free state. 2d. Utah and New Mexico to be formed without any provision as to slavery. 3d. Texas to be paid \$10,000,000 for New Mexico. 4th. Slave trade to be prohibited in the District of Columbia; and 5th. That a fugitive slave law, providing for the return to their owners of slaves escaping to a free state, should be enacted.

524. The fugitive slave law.

525. Charles Sumner, Horace Mann, Wendell Phillips.

526. Daniel Webster.

527. It produced the greatest excitement that had ever been during the slavery agitation.

528. The population in 1850 was about 23,000,000.

529. The United States was fast becoming rich; all the industries of a high civilization were rapidly developing; churches, books, educational institutions were rapidly multiplying; American authors began to take their place among the great men in literature.

530. The Lyceum System of popular lectures. While the children went to school, their elders went to hear lectures which taught them science, literature, art, and philosophy.

531. Edgar Allen Poe died in 1849.

532. Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, Whittier, Holmes, and Lowell.

533. The Scarlet Letter—Hawthorne; Evangeline—Longfellow; Essays—Emerson.

534. Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

535. It went home to the hearts and minds of the people; they laughed and cried over it by turns. In vain the Southern people denied its truthfulness. It was a great question, and the people believed it.

536. The Democratic and Whig parties declared that they

stood by the provisions of the Omnibus Bill. The Free Soil party was outspoken against it.

537. Pierce, of the Democratic party, was elected by a large majority.

538. Franklin Pierce was the fourteenth president. He served from 1853—1857. The most important event of his administration was the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise.

539. By the passage, May 1854, of the Kansas Nebraska Bill.

540. Stephen A. Douglas; the doctrine of Squatter sovereignty, i.e., the right of the inhabitants of each territory to determine for themselves whether they should establish slavery or freedom.

541. It was everywhere resisted by the anti-slavery party, and more than 3000 of the New England clergy petitioned Congress against it.

542. Emigration parties were organized throughout the north. It was proposed to settle the question of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska by being on the ground before hand.

543. To add these two territories as slave states.

544. Missourians passed from their state into Kansas and Nebraska determined to secure those two states for slavery. This was the "Border Warfare."

545. The struggle went on for six years. Bands of armed men from Missouri took possession of the poles and controlled the election. The result was actual warfare between armed men of each party, for the control of these two states.

546. The purchase by the United States for \$10,000,000 from Mexico of the tract of land on the Mexican border.

547. The treaty of Commodore Perry with Japan.

548. The Whig party ceased to exist; the slavery question became the sole issue.

549. The Republican party.

550. The Republican and Democratic parties. Fremont, the nominee of the Republican party, received the votes of eleven states. Buchanan, the candidate of the Democrats, was elected.

551. James Buchanan was fifteenth president. He served from 1857 to 1861. The great event of his administration was the breaking out of the Civil War.

552. It was on the whole a failure. He found it impossible to accomplish his avowed aim, the restoration of fraternal feeling.

553. The Dred Scott Decision, the increased opposition in the north to the fugitive slave law and the insurrection of John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

554. That slaves were not persons in the eyes of the law, but things; that slaveholders might take their slaves into any State in the Union without forfeiting them as property.

555. It gave new confidence at the start to the pro-slavery party; to those on the contrary not educated amidst slavery sentiment it seemed inhuman, unjust, and therefore deepened the anti-slavery feeling, and cemented more firmly together the Republican party.

556. As removing the last barrier to the extension of slavery, and changing it from a state to a national institution.

557. It restored runaway slaves to their masters without trial, and commanded every good citizen to aid in the arrest of fugitives.

558. John Brown brooding over the scenes through which he had passed in Kansas, resolved to make a direct assault on slavery. With a few followers he seized the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry and proclaimed freedom to the slaves. His small band was soon overpowered by United States troops; himself and his chief confederates were hanged as traitors.

559. The slavery question.

560. On the question of extension of slavery into the territories, the democratic party divided. Those who claimed that slavery could be carried into any territory, nominated John C. Breckinridge; those who favored squatter sovereignty, nominated Stephen A. Douglas.

561. Abraham Lincoln on the platform, that slavery should be protected where it was, but should not be carried into free territory.

562. Every free State, except New Jersey, was carried for Lincoln, and he was to be the next president.

563. The secession of South Carolina in December, and soon after Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.

564. In February, 1860, at Montgomery, Alabama.

565. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, president; Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, vice-president.

566. It was a matter of gradual growth. The differences between north and south on the slavery question, and the tariff had been growing for generations.

567. The Missouri Compromise of 1820; Clay's Compromise Tariff of 1832; the Compromise Bill of 1850.

568. The Election of Lincoln.

569. United States forts, arsenals, custom houses and ships were seized by the states in which they were situated.

570. The president did nothing ; he held he had no power to prevent the breaking up of the Union. The cabinet sympathized with the secessionists ; Gen. Scott urged action.

571. Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, was in command of Major Anderson, who kept the United States flag flying over the fort. The *Star of the West*, an unarmed steamer bearing troops and supplies to the fort, was fired upon and driven back.

572. The government at Washington seemed paralyzed with fear ; the southern leaders declared that relieving the fort would be to declare war.

573. Twenty-one.

574. Vermont, 1791 ; Kentucky, 1792 ; Tennessee, 1797.

575. Ohio, 1802 ; Louisiana, 1812.

576. The first, third and fifth were admitted as free states, the alternate, as slave states.

577. Arkansas, 1836 ; Michigan, 1837 ; Florida, 1845 ; Texas, 1845 ; Iowa, 1846 ; Wisconsin, 1848 ; California, 1850 ; Minnesota, 1848 ; Oregon, 1859 ; Kansas, 1861.

578. Thirty-four.

THE FIFTH EPOCH.

XIII. THE CIVIL WAR.

579. The inauguration of Lincoln, March 4, 1861. The surrender of Lee's army, April 9, 1865.

580. Everything foreboded war ; uncertainty reigned supreme ; the treasury was nearly empty, the southern officers in the army and the navy were daily resigning and joining the Southern Confederacy.

581. They feared lest they should precipitate civil strife.

582. One month after his inauguration he informed the southern authorities that he should send supplies to Fort Sumter at all hazards.

583. They ordered the Confederate forces to open fire on the fort.

584. The Confederate attack upon the United States, the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

585. The United States flag was lowered and the garrison surrendered, marching out on April 14.

586. It startled the entire nation, unified the north and also the south. The war spirit swept the country; the border states were compelled to make their choice.

587. Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

588. Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.

589. The western counties of Virginia was so strongly opposed to secession that they refused to obey the ordinance of secession, formed a new state which was admitted into the Union in 1863 as West Virginia.

590. Virginia.

591. They called the United States troops Federal soldiers and themselves Confederates.

592. The northern people called their antagonists Rebels; they called themselves Unionists.

593. President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 troops.

594. 300,000 volunteers enrolled themselves for the defence of the Union, and the American flag was everywhere unfurled in the northern states.

595. In the streets of Baltimore, April 19, the anniversary of Lexington and Concord.

596. Gen. McClellan defeated the Confederates in several battles, thus wresting the entire state from the control of the Confederacy.

597. On July 21, 1861 at Bull Run, occurred the first battle; the Federals were defeated and the retreated become a panic-stricken rout.

598. The north was mortified and chagrined, but the ultimate effect was good, and with renewed determination they set themselves to the desperate struggle.

599. Congress voted \$5,000,000 and 500,000 men.

600. Gen. McClellan.

601. The Confederates had been successful in the two great battles of the year, but the Federalists had saved Fortress Monroe, and had captured the forts at Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal. They had kept Maryland, Missouri and West Virginia in the

Union. The Federalists had thrown the whole south into a state of siege.

602. The National army 500,000, the Confederate's 350,000.

603. 1. The opening of the Mississippi ; 2. the blockade of the southern ports ; 3. the capture of Richmond.

604. The capture of Forts Henry and Donaldson, Feb. 16 ; the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7 ; the capture of Island No. 10, April 7. The battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, Jan. 2.

605. The capture of New Orleans, April 25; the capture of Fort Macon, Fort Pulaski and Jacksonville.

606. When the year ended every city on the Atlantic coast, except Savannah and Charleston, was held by the Federal Army.

607. The battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor.

608. It was the first battle between iron ships that ever occurred. The Monitor of nine hundred tons burden, vanquished her adversary of five thousand tons.

609. On this battle perhaps hinged the fate of the war. Had the Merrimac triumphed she would probably have broken the blockade, destroyed the shipping of the northern ports, and secured England's recognition of the Confederacy.

610. The Siege of Yorktown ; the battle of Williamsburg, May 5 ; the threatening of Richmond by McClellan ; Jackson's advance down the Shenandoah Valley.

611. His plan was that McDowell should march from Fredericksburg to join him in the attack on Richmond.

612. Jackson's movement down the Shenandoah Valley threatened Washington, prevented McDowell's junction and saved Richmond.

613. The battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, June 1, and the Seven Days' Battles, June, 26, July 7.

614. The general effect of this campaign was a Confederate triumph. The siege of Richmond had been raised, 10,000 prisoners captured, immense stores had been captured or destroyed.

615. Gen. McClellan was directed to transfer his army to the Potomac River and put it under the command of Gen. Pope.

616. Lee proposed to crush Pope and march on Washington before McClellan could come to his aid.

617. The result was the second battle of Bull Run, which like the first was a Union defeat.

618. Pope was defeated ; the safety of the capital endangered.

619. Lee crossed the Potomac and invaded Maryland, Sept. 5.

620. McClellan restored to the command of the Army of the

Potomac overtook him and fought the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Sept. 17.

621. It was a Union victory. The north was saved from invasion, and Washington from any danger of an attack.

622. Sept. 22, 1862.

623. About the time of the Emancipation Proclamation.

624. General Burnside had been appointed the successor of McClellan, but was defeated with a loss of over 12,000, on the banks of the Rappahannock.

625. General Grant's capture of Vicksburg.

626. The opening of the Mississippi.

627. The battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20; the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 24 and 25; the battle of Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24; the battle of Missionary Ridge.

628. The utter route of the Confederate army, the possession of Chattanooga by the Union forces.

629. It became the doorway to the interior of the Confederacy.

630. The battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 3; the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.

631. The battle of Gettysburg.

632. The Federals had opened the Mississippi River, and in the battle of Gettysburg had overthrown the finest army that the Confederates had ever gotten together.

633. Lieutenant-general Grant.

634. Grant was to attack Lee in Virginia, and Sherman, Johnston in Georgia.

635. Sherman, with 100,000 men proceeded by a series of consummate military operations to drive Johnston gradually back to Atlanta, which was accomplished July 10, 1864.

636. Sherman continued his out-flanking operations and compelled the evacuation of Atlanta.

637. Four months fighting, ten pitched battles cost the Union army 30,000 and the Confederate 35,000 men.

638. Georgia was the great supply house of the Confederacy. Federal possession of this stronghold meant great hardship to the south.

639. Two armies, the Confederate under General Hood and the National under General Sherman, began to march from each other as fast as they could go.

640. Hood's invasion of Tennessee, and Sherman's march to the sea.

641. In the battle of Nashville by General Thomas.

642. An entire army had been destroyed. Hood's army was demoralized and turned into a rabble.

643. Sherman burning the city of Atlanta, started for the Atlantic coast. In five weeks marching in four columns, they reached the sea and captured Savannah.

644. A fertile region 60 miles wide and 300 miles long was laid waste. 300 miles of railroad were destroyed, the eastern part of the Confederacy was cut in twain, and immense supplies of stores and provisions were captured.

645. The battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 6; battle of Spotsylvania, May 8-12; battle of Cold Harbor, June 3; the attack on Petersburg.

646. The Union army had lost 70,000 men, and the Confederates had lost 40,000.

647. Hammering away at Lee's army conscious that it was the last hope of the Confederacy.

648. From the summer of 1864 to the spring of 1865.

649. The mine explosion, July 30, and the attack on the Weldon railroad, Aug. 18.

650. He invaded the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, burning the village of Chambersburg.

651. Early appeared before one of the defences of Washington, July 10, but reinforcements arrived, and he was compelled to retire beyond the Potomac. Sheridan being put in command made the most brilliant campaign of the war, almost destroying Early's army.

652. It was the last attempt of the Confederates to threaten Washington.

653. Aug. 5, 1864.

654. The Union fleet forced their way past the Confederate forts, and after a desperate resistance the great iron clads of the Confederates were taken.

655. Admiral Farragut, that he might the better command his fleet, lashed himself to the rigging of his flagship the Hartford.

656. Jan. 15, 1865. After heroic defence during which the Federal soldiers had burst into the fort, and had for hours maintained a hand-to-hand fight with the garrison; the fort was taken.

657. The blockade of the great line of southern coast was now so effectual that imports commanded fabulous prices.

658. Confederate cruisers had driven American commerce out of existence.

659. They were built in England, and were manned by British sailors, officered and commissioned by Confederates.

660. The Alabama in spite of the remonstrance of the United States Minister at the court of England was allowed to leave port and go to the Azores where she was furnished with arms and ammunition and taken command of by the Confederate Captain Semmes. After capturing over sixty vessels he sailed to Cherbourg, France.

661. The Alabama challenged the Kearsarge. The Kearsarge so manœvered that the Alabama was compelled to move around her in a circular track while the National ship trained his guns upon her with fearful effect. On the seventh rotation the Alabama ran up the white flag and soon after sank.

662. Organizations of the northern people for the comfort of the sick and wounded. Over \$17,000,000 in money and supplies were expended by this commission.

663. There was great dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war. In July it required \$2.90 in greenbacks to buy \$1 in gold.

664. Lincoln was renominated by the Republican party. McClellan was the Democratic candidate.

665. Lincoln had a popular majority of over 400,000. McClellan carried only three States.

666. The blockade of the southern ports was complete. Sherman had swept across Georgia, Sheridan had devastated the Shenandoah Valley, Thomas had annihilated Hood's army, while Grant held Lee firmly in Richmond.

667. Sherman was to join Grant at Richmond in a final attack upon Lee. Sheridan had already taken his place with Grant before Richmond.

668. In Feb. 1865.

669. Columbia was captured and burned to the ground. Charleston was evacuated by the Confederates.

670. To abandon Richmond and unite his forces with Johnston, who was opposing Sherman's army.

671. April 2, 3, 1865.

672. Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

673. This closed the war; the other Confederate armies promptly surrendered. Jefferson Davis fled southward, but was overtaken in Georgia and sent a prisoner to Fortress Monroe.

674. On the Federal side there were probably 300,000 killed in

battle or died of wounds or disease; probably 200,000 more were crippled for life. If the Confederate loss was equal to this, 1,000,000 men was the price of the preservation of the Union.

675. 2,750 millions of dollars.

676. April 14, 1865.

677. West Virginia, 1863; Nevada, 1864.

THE SIXTH EPOCH.

XIV. THE ERA OF NATIONAL EXPANSION.

678. The surrender of Lee's army, April 9, 1865.

679. Andrew Johnson, within three hours after the death of Lincoln, took the oath of office.

680. Within six months after the close of the war, a million and a half of soldiers had returned to the pursuits of peace.

681. A proclamation of amnesty and pardon to all except certain classes, in May 1865; the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery became a part of the Constitution in 1865.

682. In 1866 the debt of the United States had begun to diminish, before all the extra troops called out by the war had been discharged.

683. Upon the manner in which the southern states should be restored to the Union.

684. Congress declared that it alone had the power to determine the conditions for return to the Union.

685. Tennessee ratified the fourteenth amendment and was restored to her former place in the Union.

686. The provisional governments of the other states refused to accept the fourteenth amendment; Congress passed a bill Mar. 2, 1867, placing those states under military rule.

687. A guarantee of equal civil rights to all regardless of race or color.

688. Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, were re-admitted in 1868.

689. The impeachment of the president,

690. He was acquitted. A two-thirds majority of the senators voting could not be obtained.

691. The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

692. Alaska was purchased of Russia in 1867, for \$7,500,000 in gold.

693. The treaty with China.

694. Grant was the Republican nominee and Seymour the Democratic.

695. Grant was elected.

696. Grant was the eighteenth president, serving from 1869 to 1877. The most important event of his administration was the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

697. The opening of the Pacific Railroad establishing direct communication between New York and San Francisco.

698. The Pacific Railroad was in reality a new route to India.

699. The fifteenth amendment, guaranteeing the right of suffrage to all irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, became a part of the Constitution, Mar. 30, 1870.

700. The price of gold fell to 110. In two years more than 200 millions of the national debt had been paid off.

701. More than 38,000,000.

702. Oct. 8, 1871. In two days 25,000 buildings were burned, 100,000 persons made homeless and \$200,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

703. Nov. 9, 1872, \$70,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

704. The claims of the United States upon Great Britain for damages caused by the privateer Alabama.

705. A High Commission composed of distinguished statesmen of both countries met in Washington, who agreed to refer the whole matter to a Board of Arbitration to meet in Switzerland. This Board awarded the United States \$15,500,000 in gold.

706. A company organized for the purpose of building the Pacific Railroad.

707. In 1873.

708. The anniversaries of the battles of Lexington and Concord and of Bunker Hill.

709. It was composed of five senators, five representatives, and five judges of the supreme court.

710. Who was elected president of the United States in 1876.

711. That 185 votes had been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and 184 for Tilden and Hendricks.

712. Hayes was the nineteenth president of the United States. The two most remarkable events were the withdrawal of the United States troops from South Carolina and Louisiana in 1877, and the resumption of specie payment in 1878.

713. More than 50 millions.

714. \$750,000,000.

715. Garfield and Arthur were the twentieth and twenty-first presidents, and served from 1881 to 1885.

716. He brought to the presidency such a degree of knowledge, wisdom, and experience as few of our presidents have possessed.

717. Frauds in the letting of mail routes in the western states, which were promptly exposed in the early part of Garfield's administration.

718. He was fatally shot on the morning of July 2, 1881, and died at Long Branch, Sept. 19.

719. Universal and profound sorrow affected people of all shades of political opinion.

720. On the day of his funeral business was suspended all over the country, while private houses and public buildings in every town and city were draped in mourning.

721. The bill vesting the presidential succession in case there is neither president nor vice-president, successively in the secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, the Attorney-General, the Post Master General, the Secretaries of the Navy and the Interior.

722. Chester A. Arthur succeeded Garfield, taking the oath of office at midnight in New York immediately after receiving information of his death.

723. Civil Service Reform and the Tariff.

724. Blaine and Logan, on the part of the Republicans, Cleveland and Hendricks on the part of the Democrats.

725. Cleveland and Hendricks were elected.

726. Nebraska 1867; Colorado, 1876; North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Montana, 1889; and Idaho in 1890.

727. Cleveland was the twenty-second president of the United States; he served from 1885 to 1889.

728. Harrison was elected twenty-third president of the United States in 1888.

XV. MISCELLANEOUS.

- 729. Benjamin Franklin.
- 730. Jonathan Edwards.
- 731. Horace Greeley.
- 732. The gold seekers of the Pacific coast.
- 733. Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, and Garfield.
- 734. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant.
- 735. Vermont, 1791.
- 736. 1889.
- 737. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
- 738. Daniel Webster.
- 739. Henry Clay.
- 740. Wendell Phillips.
- 741. William Lloyd Garrison.
- 742. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
- 743. Washington Irving.
- 744. The Sketch Book.
- 745. Prescott, Hildreth, and Bancroft.
- 746. Horace Greeley and William Cullen Bryant.
- 747. Horace Mann.
- 748. George Peabody of Massachusetts; Stephen Girard of Philadelphia; Johns Hopkins of Baltimore.
- 749. Henry Clay.
- 750. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.
- 751. National Independence, the Extension of Slavery and the Preservation of the Union.
- 752. Alexander Hamilton of New York, and Salmon P. Chase of Ohio.
- 753. Washington, Lincoln, and Garfield.
- 754. James Monroe.
- 755. During the Civil War by Napoleon III. in setting up Maximilian as king in Mexico.
- 756. The Great Eastern.
- 757. In 1704, Boston, The Boston News Letter.
- 758. The District, the Circuit, and the Supreme Court.
- 759. The Supreme Court.

760. A speech at the dedication of the National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Nov. 16, 1863.

761. Virginia.

762. The battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863.

763. Perry's victory on Lake Erie, 1813.

764. The surrender of Burgoyne, 1777.

765. Great Britain, Tripoli, and Mexico.

766. The admission of Texas.

767. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1826.

768. February, 1848.

769. John Quincy Adams.

770. John Paul Jones.

771. The capture of Richmond, the blockade of the southern ports and the opening of the Mississippi.

772. The opening of the Mississippi in 1863; the blockade of the southern ports in 1864, the capture of Richmond in 1865.

773. Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur.

774. Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren.

775. In 1862 and in 1863.

776. Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.

777. John Jay, Oliver Elsworth, John Marshall, Roger B. Taney, Salmon P. Chase, Morrison R. Waite, Melville Fuller.

778. In 1792 in Philadelphia.

779. John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

780. William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison.

781. The administration of Monroe.

782. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, Thomas Jefferson Secretary of State.

783. Articles of confederation.

784. Tennessee.

785. Washington and Jefferson.

786. Benjamin Franklin; the name of the ship was *Bon Homme Richard*.

787. New York.

788. The Monitor foundered at sea in a storm; the Merrimac was blown up by the Confederates.

789. In 1863 on the day when the draft ordered by president Lincoln was to be made.

790. Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, so called because certain brokers

of New York city attempted to obtain control of the market for gold for their own personal advantage.

791. The Act of Congress creating the northwest territory.

792. All the district northwest of the Ohio was constituted the Northwest Territory.

793. It was constructed by the feeblest of Congresses; but few enactments of ancient or modern times have had more far-reaching and beneficent influence.

794. Slavery was forever excluded from the Northwest Territory.

795. May 14, 1787, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

796. Four months.

797. Washington was chairman; Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris were members.

798. Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison.

799. The Articles of Confederation.

800. It was to be adopted in each state by a convention elected by a vote of the people called for this especial purpose.

801. Everywhere in conventions, in assemblies, in town meetings, in country stores, by firesides, in newspapers and letters, every article was debated.

802. A celebrated series of papers advocating the adoption of the Constitution.

803. Hamilton, Madison, and John Jay.

804. New York and Virginia.

805. Alexander Hamilton.

806. Virginia.

807. 75 Post-offices in 1790; 43,000 in 1880.

808. The first cotton mill in the United States, built by Beverly, Mass., 1787.

809. The first steamboat on the Delaware River, run by John Fitch, 1788.

810. Thomas Jefferson.

811. "Washington's fame will go on increasing until the brightest constellation in yonder heavens is called by his name."
—JEFFERSON.

812. "Washington is dead. That great man fought against tyranny; he consolidated the liberties of his country. His memory will ever be dear to the French nation."
—NAPOLEON.

813. "The character of Washington, in war, in peace, and in

private life, the most sublime on historical record."—PRESCOTT THE HISTORIAN.

814. "To be the first man (*not* the Dictator), not the sylla but the Washington, or Aristides, the leader in talent and truth, is to be next to the Divinity."—LORD BYRON.

815. "You are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence."—LORD ERSKINE.

816. "Of all great men he was the most virtuous and the most fortunate. In this world God has no higher favors to bestow."—GUIZOT.

817. Alexander Hamilton, born, 1757; died, 1804.

818. "Hamilton must be classed among the men who have best known the vital principles and fundamental conditions of a government."—GUIZOT.

819.—The name of Hamilton would have honored Greece in the age of Aristides."—FISHER AMES.

820.—"In Hamilton's death the Federalists and the country experienced a loss second only to that of Washington."—HILDRETH.

821. "Next to Washington stands the name of Hamilton on the roll of American fame and on it demands the gratitude of his country."

822. "After Washington and Franklin there is no person who fills so eminent a place among the great men of America as Jefferson."—LORD BROUGHAM.

823. "The merit of this paper is Mr. Jefferson's . . . it is the production of his mind, and the high honor of it belongs to him clearly and absolutely."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

824. Franklin was born in Boston, 1706; died in Philadelphia, 1790.

825. Pilgrim's Progress, Plutarch's Lives, The Spectator, and Cotton Mather's Essays to do Good.

826. "This self-taught American is the most rational perhaps of all philosophers; he never loses sight of common sense."—LORD JEFFREY.

827. "His genius ranks him with the Galileos and the Newtons of the Old World."—LORD BROUGHAM.

828. "Antiquity would have raised altars to this mighty genius."—MIRABEAU.

829. "The forest-born Demosthenes."—LORD BYRON.

830. "The present and future generations will acknowledge

the justice of his claim to the proud title that has been given him as the greatest orator of the new world."—EVERETT.

831. The battle of Quebec, 1762.

832. Wolfe, the hero of Quebec.

833. The scaling of the Heights of Abraham, and the death of both commanders, Wolfe and Montcalm.

834. William Pitt.

335. Ten thousand pounds annually.

836. The change of the ministry in England.

837. The 343 chests of tea were valued at eighteen thousand pounds, ninety thousand dollars.

838. Chatham, Burke, Fox.

839. Forty-three years old.

840. The battle of Long Island, 1776.

841. The battle of Brandywine, 1777.

842. The surrender of Burgoyne.

843. It caused them great anxiety.

844. The Earl of Chatham, William Pitt.

845. The dismemberment of the Empire, the Independence of America.

846. She besieged the English fortress Gibraltar for three years, 1779-1782.

847. The treaty of Versailles, Jan. 20, 1783.

848. One hundred million pounds, five hundred million dollars.

849. The battle of Lake Erie.

850. The invention of the telegraph.

851. Charles C. Pinkney, Envoy to France, during Washington's first administration; said in relation to the demand of France for money before the envoys should be received by that government.

852. The government of France had passed into the hands of extreme revolutionists.

853. Because of Napoleon's influence?

854. The battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1814.

855. The Republican party, *i.e.*, anti-Federalist, somewhat later the Democratic party.

856. This was said of Washington.

857. Benjamin Franklin.

858. Abraham Lincoln, in his inaugural address, Mar. 4, 1865.

- 859. Gen. U. S. Grant.
- 860. Captain Lawrence.
- 861. Captain Oliver H. Perry, after the battle of Lake Erie.
- 862. The Constitution.
- 863. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the proposed demolition of Old Ironsides.
- 864. This was the common expression of the South in allusion to her agricultural and commercial supremacy.
- 865. Gen. Jackson ; see question No.
- 866. Gen. James A. Garfield.
- 867. Abraham Lincoln in his speech at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 19, 1863.
- 868. That this speech and John Brown's address in the courthouse at Charleston, W. Va., 1860, mark the highest reach of American oratory.
- 869. The period from 1789-1860.
- 870. From 1865-1875.
- 871. To form a more perfect union; to establish justice; to insure domestic tranquillity; to provide for the common defence; and to promote the general welfare.
- 872. The Articles of Confederation were an agreement between the states; the Constitution an agreement by the people.
- 873. Legislative, executive, and judicial.
- 874. The Senate and the House of Representatives.
- 875. The Congress of the United States.
- 876. Each state has its own government, and at the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation.
- 877. Albany is the capital of the State of New York; Washington is the capital of the United States.
- 878. Of two senators from each state.
- 879. A senator must be thirty years of age, must have been for nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the state for which he was chosen.
- 880. Six years.
- 881. By the legislatures of the several states.
- 882. One third of the whole number of senators.
- 883. The governors may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, when the legislature itself will fill the vacancy.

884. Under the Confederation each state had but one vote ; under the Constitution each state was to have two votes on each question coming up in the Senate.

885. The vice-president of the United States.

886. He shall have no vote unless the senators be equally divided.

887. The Senate chooses a president *pro tempore* in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president.

888. Probably "For want of something else to do" while there is a president of the United States.

889. Four times. April 4, 1841; July 9, 1850; April 15, 1865, and Sept. 19, 1881.

890. No United States officer can be a member of either house of Congress.

891. Representatives are apportioned among the several states according to the population.

892. A representative must be 25 years of age, 7 years a citizen of the United States and when elected must be an inhabitant of the state in which he has been chosen.

893. They are chosen every second year.

894. By the people of the several states.

895. Every ten years.

896. 1790.

897. The power of originating impeachments and the power of originating bills for raising revenue belong exclusively to the House of Representatives.

898. When the Electoral College fails to elect.

899. Twice. Thomas Jefferson, 1801, and John Quincy Adams, 1825, were elected by the House of Representatives.

900. To ratify treaties, and to confirm nominations to office by the president.

901. When the Electoral College fail to elect a vice-president.

902. The Chief Justice of the United States.

903. An oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States.

904. To collect taxes ; to borrow money ; to dispose of the territory or other property belonging to the United States ; to pay the debts of the United States ; to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.

905. Congress has power to regulate commerce: 1. with foreign nations; 2. among its several states; 3. among Indian tribes.

906. The United States only can coin money.

907. The national government only.

908. It gives Congress the right to secure to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and inventions.

909. Such right belongs to the national government exclusively.

910. To make all necessary and proper laws for carrying the Constitution into effect.

911. In Iceland, 861; In America, 1000, A.D.

912. About 1400, A.D.

913. 1440-1450.

914. 1344-1419-1445.

915. Vasco de Gama rounded Cape of Good Hope; John Cabot visited the coast of North America.

916. 1507.

917. Magellan, 1519-1522; Sir Francis Drake, 1577-1580.

918. Their persecution in France.

919. 1518-1521.

920. St. Augustine, 1565; Santa Fé, 1583.

921. From 1608 Champlain's founding of Quebec to 1763, the close of the French and Indian war.

922. Boston, 1629; New York, 1613; Philadelphia, 1682; Baltimore, 1729.

923. Exploration of the Hudson River, 1609; trading post established on Manhattan Island, 1614; Capture of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, 1775; Battle of Long Island, 1776; Surrender of Burgoyne, 1777; Inauguration of Washington, 1789.

924. First Dutch settlement at Bergen, 1620; Battle of Trenton, Dec. 25, 1776; Battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777; Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

925. Exploration of Delaware Bay by Henry Hudson, 1609; first permanent settlement by the Swedes at Chester, 1638; Philadelphia founded, 1682; Capture of Fort Duquesne by the English, 1758; Massacre of Wyoming, 1778; Declaration of Independence, 1776; Capture of Philadelphia by the British, 1777; Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.

926. Settlement by the Roman Catholics, 1634; founding of

Baltimore, 1729; Washington resigns his commission at Annapolis, 1783; Battle of Antietam, 1862.

927. The site for the capital selected, 1791; Washington attacked by the British, 1812; Slavery abolished, 1862.

928. Founding of Jamestown, 1607; cultivation of tobacco, begun 1616; slavery first introduced, 1620; Virginia leads the protest against the Stamp Act, 1765; surrender of Cornwallis, 1781; surrender of Lee, 1865.

929. Hudson River, he called the North River; the Delaware, he called the South River.

930. Virginia; the surrender of Cornwallis, and surrender of Lee.

931. In Philadelphia, 1876. It commemorated the founding of the national government.

932. The presidential election of 1876.

933. The Sioux Indians went to their reservation in 1876; the discovery of gold caused trouble between the Indians and white. Before the trouble was ended Gen. Custer and 300 of the 7th Cavalry were killed.

934. Gen. U. S. Grant, and Gen. George B. McClellan.

935. The bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861.

936. Washington Irving.

937. Dr. Kane.

938. The development of the Colonies.

939. The development of the States.

940. The period of Reconstruction.

941. The development of the Colonies.

942. Louisburg.

943. Cape Breton Island.

944. During King George's War, 1744-1748.

945. The French and English, from 1754-1763.

946. William Pitt, Prime Minister of England.

947. Fort Du Quesne.

948. The colonists spent sixteen millions of dollars. England repaid five millions.

949. Washington, Gates, Montgomery, Stark, Arnold, Morgan and Putnam, all learned the art of war in the French and Indian War.

950. In 1639 at Cambridge, Mass.

951. The Duke of York.

952. Charles II.
953. George Carteret, Governor of the Island of Jersey.
954. Lord Delaware.
955. Louis XIV.
956. Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen.
957. Queen Henrietta Maria.
958. George II.
959. Penn's Woods.
960. Long River.
961. The place of great hills.
962. Green Mountain.
963. Dark and bloody ground.
964. Beautiful River.
965. Great father of waters.
966. Blooming.
967. Holy Saviour.
968. The true cross.
969. Henry Clay.
970. Thomas Jefferson.
971. Princeton College.
972. At Cambridge, Mass. By John Harvard.
973. Harvard, Yale, Brown-Dartmouth.
974. Princeton, Columbia, Rutgers.
975. William and Mary ; Hampden-Sidney.
976. Ann Arbor.
977. Cornell University at Ithaca.
978. Johns Hopkins.
979. Tulane University.
980. Horace Mann, Louis Agassiz, Elizabeth Peabody, Mark Hopkins, Francis Parker, John H. Vincent.
981. Boston.
982. Boston and New York.
983. Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes.
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985. Edgar Allen Poe; J. G. Holland; Oliver Wendell Holmes; J. G. Whittier.
986. The Brooklyn Bridge, and the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

- 987. De Tocqueville.
- 988. Bryce.
- 989. James Russell Lowell, in honor of the graduates of Harvard College, who perished in the civil war.
- 990. Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Franklin.
- 991. For his great tales of Indian life.
- 992. Washington Irving.
- 993. Nathaniel Hawthorne, "Scarlet Letter."
- 994. Motley and Prescott.
- 995. Alexander H. Stephens, Horace Greeley, John W. Draper.
- 996. Henry Wilson.
- 997. The Atlantic Magazine, Harper's Monthly, The Century, Scribner, North American Review, The Forum.
- 998. Bayard Taylor.
- 999. George Ticknor Curtis.
- 1000. George Bancroft.

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Welch's Teachers' Psychology.
" Talks on Psychology.
Allen's Mind Studies for Young Teachers.
Percy's First Three Years of Childhood.
Allen's Temperament in Education.

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Parker's Talks on Teaching.
" Practical Teacher.
Fitch's Lectures on Teaching.
Currie's Early Education.
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Southwick's Quiz Manual of the Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Fitch's Art of Questioning.
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Calkins' Ear and Voice Training.
Dewey's How to Teach Manners.
Johnson's Education by Doing.
Partridge's Quincy Methods.
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Seeley's Grube Method of Teaching Arithmetic.

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Parker's Talks on Teaching.
Partridge's Quincy Methods.
Perez's First Three Years of Childhood.
Calkins' Ear and Voice Training.
Gladstone's Object Teaching.
Johnson's Education by Doing.
Seeley's Grube Method of Teaching Arithmetic.

School Hygiene.

Groff's School Hygiene.

Kindergarten Education.

Autobiography of Froebel.
Hoffmann's Kindergarten Gifts.

History of Education.

Browning's Educational Theories.

Manual Training.

Love's Industrial Education.
Leland's Practical Education.
Butler's Argument for Manual Training.

Question Books for Teachers.

Shaw's Natural Question Book.
Southwick's Quiz Manual of the Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Southwick's Handy Helps.

Singing and Dialogue Books.

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Wilhelm's Student's Calendar.
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ERS. By **JEROME ALLEN, Ph.D.**, Associate Editor of the **SCHOOL JOURNAL**, Prof. of Pedagogy, Univ. of City of N. Y. 16mo, large, clear type, 128 pp. Cloth, 50 cents; *to teachers*, 40 cents; by mail, 5 cents extra.



JEROME ALLEN, Ph.D., Associate Editor of the *Journal and Institute*.

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in dealing with mental facts and states.

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ITS CONTENTS.**CHAP.**

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- II. Some Facts in Mind Growth.
- III. Development.
- IV. Mind Incentives.
- V. A few Fundamental Principles Settled.
- VI. Temperaments.
- VII. Training of the Senses.
- VIII. Attention.
- IX. Perception.
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- XI. Faculties used in Abstract Thinking.

CHAP.

- XII. From the Subjective to the Conceptive.
- XIII. The Will.
- XIV. Diseases of the Will.
- XV. Kinds of Memory.
- XVI. The Sensibilities.
- XVII. Relation of the Sensibilities to the Will.
- XVIII. Training of the Sensibilities.
- XIX. Relation of the Sensibilities to Morality.
- XX. The Imagination.
- XXI. Imagination in its Maturity.
- XXII. Education of the Moral Sense.

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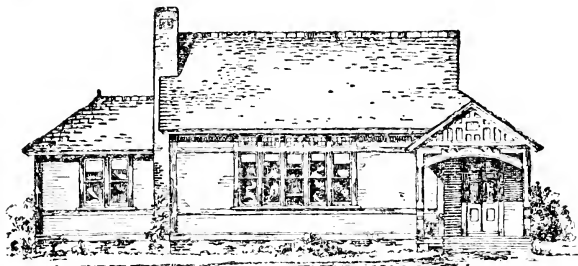
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2. Like the "Talks on Teaching" so famous, they deal with the principles and practice of teaching.

3. Those who own the "Talks" will want the further ideas from Col. Parker.

4. There are many things in this volume written in reply to inquiries suggested in "Talks."

5. There is here really 750 pages of the size of those in "Talks." "Talks" sells for \$1.00. This for \$1.20 and 14 cents for postage.

6. Minute suggestions are made pertaining to Reading, Questions, Geography, Numbers, History, Psychology, Pedagogics, Clay Modeling, Form, Color, etc.

7. Joseph Payne's visit to the German schools is given in full; everything from his pen is valuable.

8. The whole book has the breeze that is blowing from the New Education ideas; it is filled with Col. Parker's spirit.

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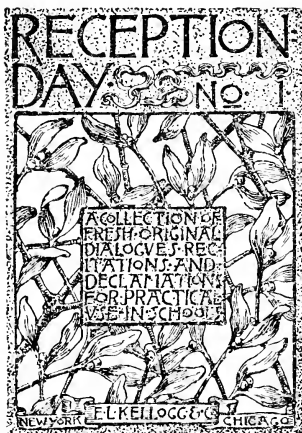
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DR. A. S. WELCH.

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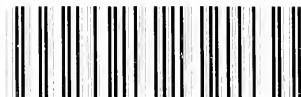
A most valuable part of the book

is its application to practical education. How to train these powers that deal with the concept—that is the question. There must be exercises to train the mind to *gather, store, divide, abstract, build, group, connect*, and *derive* concepts. The author shows what studies do this appropriately, and where there are mistakes made in the selection of studies. The book will prove a valuable one to the teacher who wishes to know the structure of the mind and the way to minister to its growth. It would seem that at last a psychology had been written that would be a real aid, instead of a hindrance, to clear knowledge.





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